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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2843.

HAWAIIANS REVERE MEMORY OF LATE PAUHAH BISHOP NEW THOROUGHFARE FROM HOTEL TO THE ESPLANADE

Kamehameha Schools Honor Alii at Royal Tomb, Festive Board and Chapel.

NEARLY three hundred Hawaiian boys and girls yesterday honored the memory of the Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, who founded the Kamehameha schools. Founder's Day, as December 19, has come to be known among the Hawaiians who have been educated at these institutions, was fittingly marked with an imposing ceremonial at the tomb of the beloved Princess, whose remains rest in the Mausoleum of the monarchs of Hawaii in Nuuanu Valley; with feasting in the Kamehameha school grounds in the afternoon, concluding with literary exercises in the evening at which the greatest of all Hawaiian philanthropists was eulogized and lauded for the benefits which had been accorded her people by her generosity. But the best tribute to the fair name of the donor is written in the stones that make the splendid temples of learning that bear her name.

The morning was devoted by the pupils to showing their deepest respect at the tomb of the Princess in Nuuanu valley. In the early part of the afternoon the students, together with a large number of invited guests, sat down to a Hawaiian luau in the dining hall of the Manual Training school. In the evening all assembled in the picturesque little chapel in the grounds of the Boys' school, where addresses were made in English and Hawaiian.

It was a gala day with the schools, but throughout the holiday there was a strain of solemnity ever present, indicating the deep love which the Hawaiian youth holds for the memory of Pauahi. The girls were all dressed in white, and all wore their prettiest ribbons. The boys wore their neat gray uniforms, and about their hats were leis of almost every variety of flower blossoming at this time of the year. The boys and girls were the recipients of much praise for the splendid appearance they presented and they bore themselves with becoming modesty.

All was afloat at the schools by 8 o'clock and a half-hour later the boys, by companies, under command of their respective officers, headed by Major E. G. Wilson, the military instructor, marched to King street, where they boarded electric cars; the white-robed girls followed them into other cars and the journey was made along King street and thence up Liliha street to Judd street, where all disembarked and marched with military regularity thence to Nuuanu street and into the mausoleum grounds, where stands the monument erected to the memory of the Kamehamehas, to which royal line Bernice Pauahi Bishop was connected by blood. The march was enlivened by the presence of Berger's band, which headed the procession.

THE ATHLETES OF HONOLULU DECIDE TO GREET OLYMPICS

ABOUT THIRTY of the athletes of the city held a rousing meeting last night at the headquarters of the Honolulu Athletic Club for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception, accommodation and entertainment of the members of the Olympic Club football team, provided they put in an appearance on the Alameda scheduled to arrive tomorrow morning.

J. Waterhouse acted as chairman. After considerable discussion it was decided to appoint committees and formulate plans to be put into instant effect just as soon as it is known whether the Olympics have arrived on the Alameda.

Percy Benson was appointed coach of an all-Honolulu team to meet the visitors. He will have sole charge of the selection, training and coaching of the eleven.

A finance committee was appointed consisting of the following: J. Waterhouse, chairman; Sam Johnson, R. King, John Wise and J. A. Thompson.

P. Benson (chairman), Percy Morse and John Wise were appointed a reception committee. They will meet the Olympics at the steamer and make arrangements for their accommodation and entertainment while here.

There will be no game on Christmas Day, as the Honolulu team will need a week to get into shape. The first game will be played on Saturday, the 28th.

If the team arrives tomorrow there will be practice at Punahoa in the afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Practice will be indulged in as often as possible next week and signals will be gone over every evening in the Drill Shed or the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Under the direction of Major Wilson the girls formed into line behind the band, then the small boys of the Preparatory, ending with the military students of the higher grades. Most of the band selections played were native airs, among them "Maul no ka oi." Before reaching the entrance to the Mausoleum grounds the muffled military drums were used and the band played a dirge as the procession filed into the grounds and formed about the stone monument, depositing upon the grassy slopes around the pedestal their offerings of the choicest of marguerites and magnolias. The pupils were arranged in slanting lines near the monument, making a pretty picture. The strewing of the flowers by the selected group of boys and girls was done amidst a deep silence, the boys doffing their hats and standing at attention.

Verses from the Bible were then repeated by the smaller boys of the school, followed in turn by the girls and the older boys. The entire school then sang "Only Remembered" under the leadership of Prof. King, with good effect, the notes sounding out clear and fresh in the morning air. The ceremony concluded with the Girls' School call. The pupils then formed behind the band and marched back to Liliha street, where the electric cars were in waiting, and returned to the schools.

During the absence of the pupils in the valley the dining room of the Manual Training Department had been converted into a tropical scene with the aid of whole banana stalks and festoons of ferns, which were strung from a center piece at the ceiling to the ends of the long tables. The tables were covered with ti-leaves and ferns on which were placed an abundance of poi in bowls, kukolo, appetizing pieces of pork in ti-leaves cooked overnight in an imu, fish wrapped in ti-leaves, baked with sweet potatoes in the ground, and many other delicacies.

Shortly after half-past 1 o'clock the pupils of the Girls' school marched into the hall and seated themselves around the tables, making use of every other chair. The boys followed into the hall and took the vacant seats at the tables, the result being an alternating of boys and girls a plan which met with the hearty approval of the three hundred students. The invited guests of the principals of the schools were seated at tables in the opposite end of the room, as follows:

Table 1: Mr. and Mrs. Dyke facing each other at the ends of the table; Mrs. Dole, Col. and Mrs. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Maxson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Richards, Miss Krensen, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carter, Prof. and Mrs. M. Scott, Miss Jacobus, W. N. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mrs. Mary Dillingham Frear, Mrs. Philip Frear, Rev. Mr. Desha.

Table 2: Miss Ida Pope, Miss Knapp, Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Westervelt, Miss L. Adams, Miss Lemmon, Miss Barrard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waterhouse, Miss Abelo, Mr. and Mrs. Krouse, W. Mutch, Prof. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Parker, Rev. and Mrs. D. Al. Kanuli, Pol. Mrs. Dillingham, George Desha, Rev. Mr. Elkin.

Table 3: Mr. and Mrs. E. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Mrs. J. Richards, Miss Van Norstrand, Mr. Esken, Miss Paulding, Major Wilson, Mrs. Beattie, Miss Hyington, Mr. Nakuina, Mrs. Bicknell, Mrs. Desha, Mrs. Weaver, Miss Albright, Mr. King, Miss Lawrence, Miss Bates, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood, Prof. Brigham.

Table 4: Mr. and Mrs. Bristol, Captain and Mrs. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dodge, Miss Barnhisel, Mr. Lacrosse, Rev. H. Bingham, Mrs. Coan, Miss Smith, Miss MacPherson, David Kanuha, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Mr. Hill, Miss Shaw.

The doxology was sung while all were standing and at its conclusion the feasting began. Numbers of the boys and girls of the schools waited upon the tables and from the constant popping of soda water bottles it was apparent that the youngsters were making the most of that portion of the luau. The food was excellent and it was fully an hour before the luau was finished. During this time the Kamehameha Glee Club rendered several songs, concluding with "Aloha Oe" and "Hawaii Pono." The pupils had the afternoon to themselves to enjoy as they wished.

IN BISHOP MEMORIAL CHAPEL. Bishop Memorial Chapel was filled yesterday evening. In the beautiful auditorium were gathered all the pupils of the three schools, the young boys of the Preparatory grade, dressed in white waists and knickerbockers, occupying several rows of pews directly in front of the platform; behind them were a majority of the pupils from the



BERNICE PAUHAH BISHOP.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE WILL RUN HOME RULE CAMPAIGN

New Body, Composed of Representatives of Many Interests, is Organized After a Long Discussion Over Membership.

IT WAS ONLY after a long and hard fight that the progressive element in the Home Rule party carried its point last night at the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization. The meeting was a protracted one and the discussions were hot, but the winning of the younger men was all the more pronounced, in that they carried through their two most important matters.

When the report of the committee which had under consideration the plan for giving the active work of party management into the hands of a central committee was read, there began a discussion which was ended only with the success of the men who have been at work for a union of all the non-Republican elements and the labor organizations. The discussion was loud and lasting. The fact that the committee had reported for membership in this supreme body several names of men not members of the committee or party, was seized upon by the conservatives as the signal for a fight, and they made it to the limit.

The men who had advanced the plan were there with the votes, however, and so it was that the report was adopted and the following made the Central Committee, to serve until the meeting of the next convention of the party: J. Kalaninui (Prince Opuhi), J. Kalanokalanui, J. Makinai, D. Kan-

uha, C. Long, J. Emmeluth, D. Nakookoo, J. Holt, W. F. Erving and Morris Feohokale. The makeup of the committee shows that there are in it representatives of all the various elements which it is hoped to amalgamate into the party in the future.

The committee which was appointed at the last meeting, to arrange for a non-partisan mass meeting, also presented its report. The recommendation of the committee, which was adopted, was that there be held a meeting at the Drill Shed, on the evening of Saturday, January 4th, for the purpose of considering and ratifying the message to Congress of President Roosevelt. There was some discussion of the plans for the meeting, but no developments as to its scope, and the same committee will have all the preliminary arrangements for the gathering. The opponents of a non-partisan meeting did not take any part in the discussion. There has not as yet been prepared a list of speakers.

During the meeting there was a long discussion based upon a resolution, which was voted down, criticizing the Board of Health. During the discussion it was developed that where in the past the Home Rulers have criticized the board for the freedom of its actions, there is now a disposition to criticize its actions in sanitary matters, which involves a policy diametrically opposite to that of the past.

Girls' school, dressed in white, with white ribbons in their hair; the remaining pews in the nave of the church were occupied by the military students. The choir was filled with girls, the invited guests occupying the space in the transept opposite, among them being many prominent people of Honolulu. Owing to the limited capacity of the chapel, few invitations were sent out by the principal. The platform was occupied by the speakers, the principal of the Boys' schools and trustees of the Bishop estate. The decorations were centered about the platform, consisting mainly of palms which were placed in a row before the platform, and these were flanked by whole papaya trees.

On the platform were Principal Charles Bartlett Dyke, Rev. Stephen S. Desha, Hon. W. R. Castle, Hon. W. O. Smith, Col. W. F. Allen, Hon. J. O. Carter, Chief Justice Frear, Theodore Richards, Dr. W. B. Elkin. The exercises opened with an organ prelude, Bartlett's Grand Offertory No. 3, St. Cecilia played by Prof. A. B. Ingalls. This was followed by a chorus from the Boys' and Girls' schools, which sang "Pauahi Ke Alii," the composition of Cordelia Clymer-Yarnley. The singing was a demonstration of the progress which the students are making in this department of their education and the rendition was most pleasing to the audience. Dr. W. B. Elkin offered the invocation. Principal Charles Bartlett Dyke delivered an address, his theme being "Our Heritage."

Latest Sugar Prices. NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3.9-3.25; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.5c; molasses sugar, 31-32c. Refined, steady; crushed, 5.40c; powdered, 5.00c; granulated, 4.80c.

Extension of Bishop Street and New Business Blocks Which Will Line Its Length.

ARRANGEMENTS completed yesterday insure the extension of Bishop street from Hotel street to Merchant street in the near future, and such representations have been made to W. G. Irwin, now on the Mainland, as are expected to secure his acquiescence in the plan to make the extension clear through to the esplanade.

The last details of the deal comprised the forty-year lease with option of purchase by W. C. Peacock of the Way block, known as the Harmony Hall block, in King street, and the assurance from the Bishop Museum trustees that a lease will be granted of the lots in the rear, the holding of John Emmeluth, and extending from the lines of that holding to Merchant street. This gives an opportunity for equalization which will permit the opening of the street through this block from King to Merchant streets.

When the plans are complete for the opening of the street it will be continued along the lines that have been agreed upon by Mr. Alexander Young and the Bishop Estate, in regard to the thoroughfare which divides their property in Hotel and King streets. This is that the street shall be sixty feet in width, with sidewalks on either side of ten feet in width. The street will not be given over to the Territory for the reason that it will always be kept clear of poles and wires; there will be none of the standing of horses and hacks as on the public streets, and the pavements will always be kept in perfect repair. This will be the plan which will govern the agreements of the men giving the land for the street, and to prevent any claim of the public that the street was dedicated through perpetual use, it is provided in the articles that upon January 1st of each year, the street shall be closed to the public. This will safeguard the private ownership of the land, and preserve in the proprietors complete control of the uses to which it may be put.

The purchases of W. C. Peacock began when he took over the Emmeluth lot in Merchant street. This gave him a frontage in that street, but he was not satisfied, and so went on with negotiations for the control of the entire strip running through to King. The price agreed upon with Way is private, but it is understood to be upon about the same basis as that paid for the first purchase. This gives to the new owner about ninety feet on King and a somewhat less extent on Merchant, with the control of the entire 22 feet in the proposed street. The Emmeluth property, which is a leasehold having yet twenty-four years to run, from William Mahuku, fronts on King street for 100 feet, and runs back to Merchant. This means that almost the entire amount of the street will come from his holding. The Bishop Estate will lease to W. C. Peacock its strip of property running behind the Emmeluth building from King to Merchant street. This has a frontage on King, Ewa of the Emmeluth building, of forty-eight feet, the shape being somewhat irregular, the frontage on Merchant being only about thirty-five feet. This will leave with the cutting off of the street a full depth for all

the lots except that on which the Emmeluth building now stands, of an average close to seventy-five feet.

Every effort to accomplish the purpose of the promoters of the new street opening, has been made by the Bishop Estate trustees, as they will feel the advancement in the price of property, not only in the remainder of the block, but as well in the block above, which thus will be placed upon a thoroughfare which in time is certain to be one of the most popular driving streets of the down town district. In the same way the Young interests are devoting attention to the putting through of the street for the purpose of increasing the demand for frontage upon the new avenue. This combination of interests it is believed will secure all the concessions needed to push through the plans to a speedy consummation.

Mr. Peacock would not discuss his plans in detail yesterday, but it is known that he has such full faith in the city that he is contemplating the construction of a block to be of not less than four stories in height, to extend over his entire 22 feet of frontage upon the new street. It is also said that he will improve the strip which lies Ewa of the Emmeluth building with a structure which will be in full accord with the other buildings in the neighborhood.

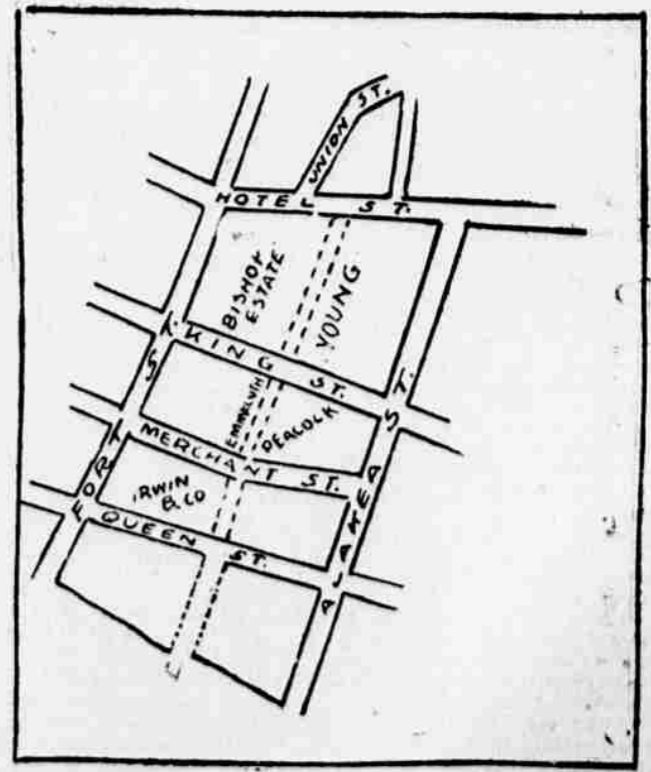
It is also understood to be in the plans of Mr. Emmeluth to place in the present building a front upon the side adjoining the new street, and then to continue the buildings back to Merchant. There have been no plans drawn for the structures, it is understood, but the discussions which have taken place so far would indicate that the idea would be to make the block one of uniform height, four stories, with the present lava rock front building, the face being perhaps of stucco. It is understood offers are now made to make leases for ten and fifteen years, upon storehouses in this block.

While these plans are being made for the block between King and Merchant streets, the trustees of the Bishop Estate are hard at work in the matter of the improvement of their block opposite to the new Young building. While this land is now under lease to Mr. Young for use in connection with the construction of the great building which is going up, the conditions of the lease will permit the trustees to take over the lots at the corners of Bishop street and Hotel and King streets, upon thirty days' notice. Already there have been offers to lease these lots, and this estate is now considering them. The trustees will insist that in the event of any leases being concluded upon these properties, there shall be no buildings erected except upon plans which shall be approved by the estate. Members of the board yesterday said that they would not consider any proposals looking to the erection of buildings not in consonance with the general appearance of the Young building, as they intend to keep the street up to the high character set.

The extension of the street below Merchant will depend upon the decision reached by Mr. W. G. Irwin, who owns the property, or controls it for Claus Spreckels, the facts having been laid before him at San Francisco. The proposed line would not be straight, as shown in the plan, according to the latest arrangements. The intention of the promoters is to draw lines from the corners of the new street at the mauka line of Merchant street, through the two blocks to Halekuanui street, at that point meeting the lines of Kilauea street. This will make a divergence from straight lines, but will give a continuous street from Hotel to the Esplanade.

Should these lines be adopted by the owner of the property between Merchant and Queen streets, there will be

(Continued on Page 5.)



PROPOSED EXTENSION OF BISHOP STREET.

WILCOX'S PLAN FOR ALL LANDS

Proposes His Bill For Homestead Division.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Five days of Congress have passed, since the last mail from Hawaii, but they have been the customary opening days, when most of the time is occupied with the routine of organization and getting ready for work. Thus far the Hawaiian contingent has been somewhat small, although the report here is that Col. Sam Parker, always a picturesque and forceful body in Washington, is on the way and others may come. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani came early, with her retinue. Delegate Wilcox arrived on the Saturday previous to the session, reporting a journey across the continent that was without special incident.

There was no disguising the fact that Mr. Wilcox was kindly received by the members on both sides of the House. However much they may differ with him on matters of politics they have a kindly interest in him and are disposed to help him in projects for Hawaiian legislation. As have most other Senators and members, Mr. Wilcox called at the White House to pay his respects to President Roosevelt. He made this call Wednesday, Dec. 4. An audience was granted him at once, but there was a large number of people in the reception room and he did not undertake to discuss any Hawaiian matters with the President. Mr. Roosevelt had a cordial word with him, and there was some mention of the petition already forwarded here, copies of which were sent from Washington several weeks ago to the Advertiser. Mr. Wilcox said there might be more forthcoming. He also paid a visit to the Attorney-General, intending to tell about the additional judgeship. Mr. Knox was able that day to give Mr. Wilcox but little time, but told him that the President wanted to take the matter up at an early date. Mr. Wilcox told the Attorney-General of his wish to see Mr. Cayless appointed to that office.

In the seat drawing in the House of Representatives at the beginning of the session Mr. Wilcox did not indicate that he is a full-fledged Republican. His name was called in the drawing of little balls from the ballot box quite early, but instead of selecting a seat on the west or Republican side of the chamber, he went over into what is called "the Cherokee strip," and at first chose a front seat. Later he moved back several rows. Heretofore several Republicans have sat there, but this year with the improvement in the hall of the House and a large addition to the number of seats there is no need for any one at all to sit in the Cherokee strip. However, a few Republicans who feared badly in the drawing have gone over there and Mr. Wilcox has Republican company.

WILCOX'S LAND BILL.

When the House met today Mr. Wilcox had a bill, drawn, he says, after the recommendations in the President's message, to provide special land laws for the Territory of Hawaii. It was introduced by him Friday and divides the public lands into four classes. The first is made to embrace all city and town lots, streets, alleys, parks, wharves, landings and suburban lands within a distance of two miles from the incorporated limits of any city or town of 500 inhabitants and upwards. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish such limits where they do not exist. Lands of the second class shall embrace all public lands which have been cultivated or partly cultivated while under lease or otherwise and not exceeding one thousand feet above sea level; also all wet lands known as kalo or taro lands and rice lands not exceeding one thousand feet above sea level. Lands of the third class shall embrace all other public lands at any elevation above sea level, agricultural, pastoral, forest and waste lands on all the principal islands which may be in any manner adapted to domestic use and habitation. Lands of the fourth class shall embrace all public lands on the small outlying islands, reefs and shoals which are not capable of domestic use.

Much of the bill is occupied with provisions for organization. The entire charge is placed with the Secretary of the Interior, the executive duties being placed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Territory of Hawaii shall constitute one Surveyor-General's district, his office to be at the city of Hilo. The salary of the Surveyor-General is fixed at \$4500, payable quarterly. There shall be two public land districts, one with the office at Hilo, the other with a central office at Honolulu. The Hilo land district shall embrace the island of Hawaii only, and the other district all the other islands in the Hawaiian group. The salaries of the registers and receivers, one each for each office, shall be \$3000 each. The plan of organizing these districts and their employees is the same as now prevails in the States.

Lands of the first class must be located, selected, described, listed and reported to the President under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for further action of Congress.

Lands of the second class shall be surveyed according to the township system, but when this system is not practicable the lands shall be surveyed into lots containing as nearly as possible forty acres each.

Public lands of the second class, whenever 20,000 acres have been surveyed, or more, shall be opened by proclamation of the President, and persons may apply for them and secure the same on practically the same rules as apply for the opening of public lands here in the States. The filing fee for these lands shall be \$1 per acre and upon the final proof the further sum of \$5 per acre. No person shall be given more than forty acres of land.

Lands of the third class shall be surveyed as rapidly as possible, according to the township system, and subdivided into sections of 640 acres, and further subdivided into forty-acre lots. The filing fee for these lands shall be 25 cents an acre and on final proof there shall be further payment of \$1.25. No man shall be allowed more than 160 acres.

A great deal of the bill is occupied in describing who shall be entitled to make homestead entries, the restrictions being the same as apply in the States.

The bill provides that all leasing of public lands shall cease. All existing leases in conformity with law shall not be impaired until the expiration of the terms of such leases, but no tenancy at will shall exist.

The Secretary of the Interior may direct the location of sites for storage reservoirs upon any public land, in contemplation of the future needs of irrigation or other public purposes. The bill also appropriates \$250,000 to be immediately available for carrying out the purposes of the proposed law.

Mr. Wilcox said today that it is his intention of having Mr. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, introduce the bill in the Senate.

The book of estimates forwarded to the Senate and House by the Secretary of the Treasury at the beginning asks the same appropriations for the Territorial government as were appropriated for the present fiscal year—\$5000 for the governor, \$2000 for the Secretary, and \$15,500 for the Judges, including \$500 for stationery, postage and incidentals; \$2000 for private secretary to the governor and \$500 for traveling expenses of the governor while on official business.

Mr. Wilcox states that he is preparing a bill for a public building at Honolulu.

The nomination of Vellea Velleesen, to be Postmaster at Wailuku, was forwarded to the Senate yesterday, Dec. 5, by the President.

It is quite idle to say much about the prospects of a canal across the Isthmus, farther than that there is every prospect of a speedy passage of the measure in Senate and House. The treaty with Great Britain, abrogating the former treaty regarding rights in Guatemala, has gone to the Senate. Its provisions are very satisfactory to Senators and speedy ratification seems assured. There may be some opposition to the canal on the ground of fortifications, but probably not of a serious character.

NEW CABLE BILLS.

A few other bills and resolutions have been introduced of interest to Hawaiian people. The several bills for cables to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines were offered early in the session. They do not differ materially from the bills introduced by the same people at the last session of Congress. The bill, offered by Mr. Corliss of Michigan, in the House provides for a cable, constructed by the government, from San Francisco to Honolulu and thence on to Guam and the Philippines, to be operated by the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of War. The tolls for private messages between San Francisco and Honolulu shall not exceed 25 cents a word. An immediate appropriation of \$5000 is provided for beginning the necessary steps for constructing the cable.

A bill for a cable introduced by Representative Sherman of New York authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract with reliable parties at the rate of not exceeding \$300,000 a year for twenty years for the transmission of messages from San Francisco to Honolulu, Guam and the Philippines, also to the Coast of Japan and to Hongkong and China. There is a provision that the cable must be laid to Honolulu before January 1, 1903. The rate provided for messages between San Francisco and Honolulu is fixed in the bill not to exceed 35 cents a word.

Representative Jones of Washington State has introduced a bill for a cable from the State of Washington to the Philippine Islands by the so-called northern route, and also for a cable from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands. The latter provision is in a separate bill. Mr. Jones' plan calls for a cable that will transmit fifteen live telegraphic words a minute. Senator Hale has also introduced a cable bill, which reads as follows:

A Bill to provide for the laying of a submarine Pacific cable.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that whenever satisfied by surveys of the Navy Department or otherwise, of the practicability of a cable from the Pacific coast of the United States to the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and China, the president is hereby authorized to permit such cable to be laid, upon terms and conditions deemed proper by him; Provided, That said permission shall be upon condition that the government of the United States, its officers, agents, and its insular or territorial governments upon the route of such cable, shall have priority for their cablegrams over all other business, at such rates as the Postmaster-General shall annually fix, and upon condition that the United States may purchase the cable line, property and effects of the company or concern receiving permission as aforesaid, at an appraised value, to be ascertained by disinterested persons, two to be selected by the Postmaster-General, two by the company or concern interested, and a fifth by the four so previously selected. All the terms and conditions shall be accepted by writing filed with the Postmaster-General.

Section 2.—That no company or persons, except such as shall be duly authorized, as hereinbefore provided, and shall have filed such acceptance, shall be suffered to lay cables between the places above mentioned or any of them.

HAWAIIAN SILVER BILL.

Mr. William Haywood, who has recovered from his attack of grip, has had a bill drawn for the redemption of Hawaiian silver, which will be introduced soon in the Senate by Mr. Frye and in the House by Mr. Hill of Connecticut. Mr. Hill fought the same bill

HUMPHREYS' RESIGNATION EXPECTED AT WASHINGTON

MEN HERE who have tried to keep in touch with Hawaiian affairs will be very much surprised if the resignation of Judge Humphreys is not received by the Attorney-General before the first of the year," says a private letter from Washington, D. C., which was received in the mail yesterday morning. The information coming from one who has been keeping himself informed as to developments at the various departments, is interesting following as it does the verification of the report that the resignation of the Judge is going forward in the mail of Friday, in the American Mail.

The letter goes on to tell the Honolulu that there has been a great deal of gossip at the Capital since the publication in the East of the return of the Judge and his venting of his wrath upon the employees of the court, and that all these facts had been brought carefully to the notice of the Attorney-General and the President. While there had been some feeling aroused among the Hawaiians in the Capital, there had been a complete satisfaction taken hold of them recently, owing to unofficial but none the less authentic reports that an intimation had been given to the jurist that his voluntary separation from the

at the last session of Congress, but his objections have now been withdrawn. Mr. Haywood thinks the bill would have passed at the last session of Congress had the objections of different members been smoothed away before it was so late. The tangle over silver matters into which Mr. Hill and Mr. Shafroth of Connecticut found themselves had an effect upon the fortunes of this bill.

KNOX ON CHEAP LABOR.

Representative Knox of Massachusetts, who will be Chairman of the Committee on Territories, is very friendly to the plans of the Hawaiian people for bettering their facilities for cheap labor.

"The condition in Hawaii is something terrible," said Mr. Knox to the representative of the Advertiser, during the opening days of Congress. "I feel as though we ought to make an exception in our exclusion laws and allow the Chinese to come into these islands and remain for a stated period. I would make it five years. The negroes are not of any use in working the plantations; the Porto Ricans are not satisfactory; neither are the Japanese. What the sugar planters of the islands need are plenty of Chinese who will stand the heat and the fatigue of the plantation work."

THE QUEEN AT WASHINGTON.

The name, "H. M. Queen Liliuokalani," is written in a plain hand on the register of the Ebbitt House, where the ex-Queen arrived a few days before the session began, accompanied by Miss Myra Helulu, Mr. John D. Aikoku, and Mr. Joseph K. Aea, her secretary.

The ex-Queen is here looking up her chances for recovering her crown lands, or if that is impossible, to secure a pension from the government. It is too early in the session for her to have accomplished anything further than some interviews with a few friends. She had a bad cold when she arrived and has had most of her meals served in her rooms. She has a suite of four rooms, two on one side of the hall for herself and attendant and two on the other side of the hall for Mr. Aea and his friend. They are all having a happy time, eat heartily three times a day in the dining room, except for Her Majesty, and are seeing the sights of the national capital. Thus far the ex-Queen has had but few callers. Later in the winter she may rent a house in Washington, in preference to living at the hotel.

Delegate Wilcox, in speaking of the ex-Queen's plans, he having called on her at the Ebbitt since her arrival, stated today that he understood she had taken no immediate steps yet towards collecting any pension or securing possession of the lands she claims. She has been in the islands a long time, said he, and wished a change of scene. For that reason she thought she would come to the capital. Later she may see some people in Congress about her claims.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

A Cuban delegation composed of several prominent men, Francisco Gamba, President; Miguel Mendoza, Gustavo Bock, Simon Dumois, Dionisio Velasco, Luis V. Francke, Alfonso Pesant, and Juan Pedro, delegates; and Octavio E. Davis, secretary, after a brief visit in New York, since the last letter to the Advertiser, have swooped down on Washington again, and presented letters to the official heads of the Senate and House asking for reduction in Cuban tariffs, notably Cuban sugar. They were here Thursday, Dec. 5, and Governor-General Wood lunched with them at their hotel. They have engaged quarters at the New Willard for the winter and are preparing to maintain headquarters at the most expensive rate. It is believed that their expenses are being paid by the Sugar Trust. Before leaving for New York again, on the evening of December 5th, they called on Senator Platt of Connecticut, chairman of the Senate Committee on Cuban relations, and presented to him their argument on behalf of lower duties. They also presented a copy of a proposed law that they would like to have Congress pass as follows:

An Act to promote the prosperity of Cuba and extend the markets for American products:
Section 1.—From and after the 1st day of January, 1902, Cuban molasses and raw sugar up to No. 16 of the Dutch standard, shall be admitted into the United States free and all other Cuban products upon the payment of one-half the rates of duties levied and collected under the tariff laws of the most favored nation; provided the people of Cuba comply with the following conditions:

Section 2.—The people of Cuba shall consent that from and after the first day of January, 1902, all products of the United States shall be admitted into Cuba upon the payment of one-half the rates of duty levied and collected under the tariff laws of the most favored nation; provided the people of Cuba comply with the following conditions:

Section 3.—The people of Cuba shall consent that from and after the first day of January, 1902, all products of the United States shall be admitted into Cuba upon the payment of one-half the rates of duty levied and collected under the tariff laws of the most favored nation; provided the people of Cuba comply with the following conditions:

service would not be resisted by the authorities at the Capital.

Going further the writer said there had been used by men at the Capital who know Mr. Knox every means of showing him that the first Judge of the First Circuit was out of place upon the bench. When this fact had been borne in upon the Attorney-General, he had intimated to the accused that his temperment was not judicial, and that he could take advantage of the fact that the case against him was not sufficient to justify dismissal in disgrace, to retire.

It was said also that the Attorney-General had been in consultation with several Hawaiians as to proper men for the two Judgeships which he expected to have to fill, and that several names had been presented to him for consideration, in addition to those which have been mentioned. It was said also that when he discovered that others than himself were exerting influence in Hawaiian affairs, the national committee-man from the islands, Harold M. Sewall, had undertaken to break down that influence, but without success. It was also intimated that Sewall and Wilcox were working for the appointment of Cayless to the third Judgeship, being assigned in their flight by Colorado men, especially Shafter, who is an old friend, and other former associates.

the tariff laws of Cuba upon similar products of the most favored nation. Whenever the military governor of Cuba shall report to the President of the United States that the people of Cuba have given such consent the President shall by proclamation declare that the rates of duties provided for in this act shall take effect in the United States and in Cuba from and after the first day of January, 1902.

Sec. 3.—This act shall take effect immediately.

The fact that the Cubans have the President and Governor-General Wood on their side is an important factor, but the manner in which they are coming to Washington for favor does not appear very forcibly to the leaders of Congress. They are making a calamity cry, which is not altogether welcomed, particularly because it is known here that the sugar planters of Cuba were not very sympathetic during the sufferings of the people during the long Cuban war. They advertise all their official functions grandly, have their attorney, State Senator Frank D. Pavey, along with them on all occasions and attempt to do things according to the New York style, which never takes well in Washington. It is almost axiomatic here that the New Yorker in his own mind knows everything about national politics and methods of persuading Congress, but that as a matter of fact in the latter regard he is an ignominious failure. It will be interesting to watch the outcome.

The letter which the Cubans forwarded to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate reads:

New York, December 3, 1901.
To the President of the Senate:

Sir:—We have the honor to address you in behalf of Cuba. We came to the United States to press upon the attention of the President the petition of the united business interests of the island for consideration of the American tariff in favor of Cuba. That duty has been performed. We deem it our further duty to propose to Congress some definite plan for the establishment of trade between the United States and Cuba upon a basis which will be of equal mutual advantage. We submit herewith such a plan in the form of a proposed law.

We know the needs and wishes of the Cuban people. They need access to the markets of the United States for the sale of their products. It is essential to their prosperity. They wish the sale of American products extended in Cuba. Under present conditions that is impossible. American sales in Cuba are decreasing. The reason is simple. Under a uniform tariff European products can be sold in Cuba for less than American products. Unless the United States secures a preferential tariff rate in Cuba in favor of American products, American merchants will be driven from the field.

The plan we submit will promote the prosperity of Cuba and extend the market for American products. We respectfully request that this letter and plan be submitted for consideration to the distinguished body over which you preside. We have the honor to be your obedient servants.

(Signed)
FRANCISCO GAMBA, President.
MIGUEL MENDOZA,
GUSTAVO BOCK,
SIMON DUMOIS,
DIONISIO VELASCO,
LUIS V. FRANCKE,
ALFONSO PESANT,
JUAN PEDRO, Delegates.
OCTAVIO E. DAVIS, Secretary.

HAD A GOOD TIME.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says: "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Pipe Line for Railway Wharves.

A gang of men are busy at present along the shorter of the Railroad wharves, laying a pipe line which is to supply the vessels which come up to this wharf with fresh water. The pipe is eight inches in size, and goes from the machine shops of the O. R. & L. Co., where there is an artesian well, and leads past the weighing scales down along the wharf. It is expected that this line will be completed by the beginning of next week. The long Railroad wharf, where the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's sheds are situated, will also be supplied with a pipe line, which will be a great convenience, as it saves the vessels from packing water from a distance, as has heretofore been done. As the water has a strong head, it is thought that the pipe connections will prove valuable in case of fire.

ISLAND RANCHER COMBINE

Cattle Raisers May Form Special Union.

CATTLE GROWERS of the Hawaiian Islands are considering the formation of an association for the purpose of attending to matters which properly come under the scientific aspect of their business. The promoters of the association are Dr. J. H. Raymond of Maui and Eben Low of Hawaii, and it is expected that there will be a call for a preliminary gathering of the ranchers for organization purposes within the first quarter of the new year.

The Cattle Raisers' Association will be in every way a purely scientific organization, for it will have nothing of the business end in it, except perhaps as such matters are concerned with the value of certain kinds of stock or varieties of feed. It is not intended that the association shall have any relation with the buyers of stock, but that the usual course followed by associations in the United States shall be that here. When the association is organized it is expected that it will affiliate with the National Live Stock Association, and in this way gain all advantage of membership in the greater organization.

The plan for the drawing together of the ranchmen originated in discussions over the state of the grazing industry here and the outlook for the cattle growers. These talks between growers developed the fact that there were experiences with certain cattle and with varieties of feed, which were valuable to others than those who had made experiments. In this way the need for an organization which would afford a common ground for meeting was made apparent and it was decided that an attempt should be made to bring the raisers together.

The scope of the work of the association will be wide. It will be the aim of the men who are responsible for the organization to provide for investigations as to the best kinds of cattle for the various ranges and for looking into the conditions of several varieties of food products. There will be a register kept, and perhaps the work of the association will be made so wide that it will give an opportunity for the collection of statistics which will keep before the ranchmen the extent of territorial grazing lands, and will also equip them for any public fight which may have to be made for their rights, and for the encouragement of their industry.

The belief of the cattlemen is that while they may never be able to completely supply the local market, there may be reached a time when the aggregate number of beef cattle produced will be greatly in excess of the number now sent to market. It is understood that the local production is about 40 per cent of the total amount of beef consumed. The opinion of ranchers is that this may be increased by at least one-half, and there will be made every effort on the part of the men in the proposed association to not only increase the number of animals, but as well their quality.

Dr. Raymond said yesterday that the production of local beef cattle was the insurance of the people against exorbitant prices on the part of the dressed meat men of the Pacific Coast. The greater percentage of cattle produced here, the less control of the market the San Francisco men would have, and in consequence the price would be the more reasonable to the consumer. As it now is there is such a percentage that the coast shippers are not able to enforce high rates, and so the price is to that extent regulated by the local product.

FORESTS NOT BADLY DAMAGED

Prof. A. Koebeler, the government entomologist, returned yesterday morning after a month's study and tour of investigation on the islands of Maui and Hawaii.

The most important result of the trip is Prof. Koebeler's favorable report on the forests of Hawaii. He says that he is surprised and gratified at the good condition of the burned district, vegetation is springing up again, and the permanent damage from the destructive fires will not be very great.

Entomologist Koebeler first went to Maui at Lahaina, and then made a tour of the sugar and coffee plantations. The cane-borer was thoroughly investigated and the result of it will be given in the report to Commissioner Wray Taylor, to be made in a few days.

After a week on Maui, Mr. Koebeler went to Hawaii, visiting first the Kohala district. Then he went on to Waimea and proceeded through to Hilo. He then proceeded to Puna, and visited Oahu, went to the Volcano House, and proceeded on to the Kona and Kilauea districts. Mr. Koebeler saw the Buchholz place, and was delighted with the varieties of vegetation growing there.

He also spent some time with Dr. Russell, and visited also Long's truck farm in Waimea. He reports that on the fourteen acres enough vegetables are being grown to supply a large number of people, and that Mr. Long has undoubtedly solved the small farmer problem in that locality.

Prof. Koebeler gave considerable attention to the insect blight affecting vegetation on the other islands, and is hopeful that the known remedies will counteract the danger from them.

Altogether he is much pleased at the results of his extended tour of investigation, though somewhat badly affected by the rough sea voyage on the return trip.

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AGENTS.

TO HOLD MEETING

Home Rulers Plan Gathering of Masses.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

WHAT IS Americanism? will be the question to be discussed at the meeting which the Home Rulers are now contemplating. At the session held last evening at Foster's hall, the Executive Committee of the party passed resolutions looking to the holding of what they call a "non-partisan" meeting, at which there will be addresses made by men who are supposed to know all about Americanism.

The principal theme of discussion at the meeting, which was fairly well attended, was the portion of the message of President Roosevelt referring to Hawaii. The sentence in the message of the President, "In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the Territory upon traditional American lines," furnished the text for much of the talk. It was decided that the party must show its appreciation of the reference to the Territory, in the terms used, and must ratify the proposed action of the United States. In the premises it was decided that there must be a great meeting, which would attract the vast body of the people of the city, at which there should be addresses made, giving interpretations of the meaning the President meant to convey in the sentence quoted.

This was brought out in an address made by Prince Cupid, who said that as the Hawaiians could not be expected to know just what are the "traditional American lines," their first step should be to learn all about Americanism and then they should follow the path marked out. Other speakers took the same tack and finally it was decided that plans should be made for the mass meeting, which while it should be along the lines of the Home Rule party, should be non-partisan as to speakers, and all the people should be invited to attend.

The resolutions placed the making of all arrangements in the hands of a committee, and Chairman Kaulla named on that body Prince Cupid, Carlos Long, John Emmeluth and Representative Makinai. This body will report at a meeting of the committee not later than January 2nd, and the meeting, it is expected, will be held soon after that date. Sufficient time will be given for the sending of the call to the members of the party in other islands, and it is thought that there will be a large attendance of the leaders, as some of the radicals will surely bring up the extra session propaganda, and make that a feature of the meeting.

While there has been only such discussion as was incidental to the question upon the mass meeting, it is understood to be the plan of the chairman, the first named, to make the meeting one which will be notable in the sense that it will rather upon one platform representatives of all political faiths here, men whose previous experience in the States will give them authority from which to speak in an instructive manner to the native Hawaiians. Prince Cupid said last night that there would be Republicans, Democrats and Home Rule speakers, but that special effort would be made to have the speakers men who would touch upon the lines of development which will be in accord with the ideas of the President.

While this is the idea of the chairman of the committee, there is in the party a radical element which will make an effort to turn the meeting into a protest against the policy of the local government, and will endeavor to have the resolutions introduced reflect upon the Governor and his action as to a special session of the Legislature. This element which is so strongly in favor of a special gathering of the legislative branch, is in favor of sacrificing everything for the enactment of a county bill, and is thus early running counter to the educational plans of the progressive element as represented by Prince Cupid and his friends in the committee. The progressive men, it is asserted, realize that the future must be one of conservatism and are resisting the breaking down policy of the radical members.

It is understood from others than the members of the committee that resolutions commending the position of the President as to development of the Territory, and as well the declaration for the application of the American land system, are being prepared for passage by the meeting, which it is intended to spring, thus committing the meeting, which it is hoped to make both large and representative, to the sentiments of the Home Rulers. This is not in the scheme of the conservative men, and it is probable that a way will be found to prevent such action.

Before the meeting was concluded there was some discussion as to the work which is before the committee. Committees were formed on finance and organization and other relative branches of the work, and it was left for the regular meeting of Thursday evening to decide upon the proposed plans for the augmentation of the committee by the admission of others than the regular members of the Executive Committee.

During the discussions of the early hours there was some reference made to the election held at Hilo, and one member of the lower house denounced what was called the treachery of two Senators to the Home Rule party, their desertion of it upon some lines being assigned as the reason for the failure of the party to carry through some of its reform measures.

Several anti-trust measures have been introduced in Congress.

WATCH OUT FOR THIS WELL-DRESSED AND NERVY BURGLAR

JUST BEFORE one o'clock yesterday morning, after the dance at the Hawaiian, two ladies saw a stranger on the first story veranda of the Beretania street annex, near their rooms. As they came along he put out the veranda lights. He was a young man, well dressed and a Hebrew. His general conduct being suspicious the ladies called a passing watchman of the city patrol, who came up and asked the stranger what he wanted. The man coolly sat down upon one of the veranda chairs, put his thumbs into the armholes of his vest and told the group that he was a guest, a late arrival, and had lost the way to his room. The ladies, however, felt sure that the man was a would-be burglar and asked the watchman to get word to the police station. The watchman, who kept his right hand on his revolver, which was

in his hip pocket, asked one of the ladies to step inside a room and ring to the hotel office for a messenger while he stood guard. For some reason or other the ladies feared to make a move and finally the watchman was compelled to go himself. The officer could not at first locate the switch for the electric light and while trying to find it the stranger hurriedly decamped. The ladies then realized they had made a mistake in not obeying the request of the watchman. The patrolman went in pursuit, but the stranger had much too long a start. Furthermore, the fellow wore shoes with rubber heels, effectually deadening the sound of his footsteps on the veranda and pavements. The watchman and the ladies have an excellent description of the mysterious visitor and the police are on the lookout for him. Both ladies say they would know the man the instant they set eyes upon him.

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The famous Kamaka Sugar Company case was the cause of another hotly contested legal battle in Circuit Court yesterday afternoon. In this case Judge Humphreys had been reversed by the Supreme Court, the decree ordering that further evidence be taken upon the amended answer.

Judge Humphreys refused to take jurisdiction of the matter, and now the plaintiffs declare they will apply for a writ of mandamus to compel Humphreys to hear the case.

When the case was called up for further proceedings yesterday morning, Attorneys Hatch, Magoon and Stewart appeared for plaintiffs, while the several defendants were represented by Messrs. McClanahan, Robertson and Hankey.

The defendants contended that Judge Humphreys had no jurisdiction to hear the case for a second time, as the organic act forbade that. The plaintiffs rebutted this argument with the statement that this was not a new trial, but simply an order from the Supreme Court for the hearing of further testimony, and that the case had been and partly submitted before. They contended also that the entire decision of the Circuit Court had not been reversed, but that only a motion to remand for the hearing of further testimony had been presented to the Supreme Court. There was a running cross-fire between the six attorneys, three on either side, for almost the entire morning.

In refusing to assume jurisdiction, the Court said: "Section 81 of the organic act provides that no judge shall sit on appeal or new trial in any case in which he may have given a previous judgment. 'The case of Hitchcock et al. was heard by the First Judge, and after such hearing he rendered a final decree upon the merits of the case, from which an appeal was taken.'"

Referring to the decision of the Supreme Court, Judge Humphreys said: "In no part of the mandate referred to is reference made to the First Circuit Judge of the First Circuit. The reference is entirely to the Circuit Judge of the First Circuit. It may be that the Supreme Court thought that as a matter of economy and convenience, it would be better to have this trial before the judge from whom the appeal was taken, but it does not appear that their attention was called to the section of the organic act to which I have referred, nor did they, in deciding the case, pass upon the right of the First Judge to hear the case upon such remand. It is not clear to my mind that it was intended that the First Judge should retry the case."

"It will be observed that the decree appealed from is reversed, and the case is remanded to the Circuit Judge of the First Circuit, with instruction to receive such evidence as may be offered under the amendments to the pleadings and to hear further proceedings consistent with the foregoing review as may be proper."

"If the organic act prohibits me from further sitting in this matter and the Supreme Court does not require me to do so, it is not inconsistent with the foregoing for me to decline jurisdiction."

"The words 'appeal and new trial,' may or may not have been used in a technical sense by Congress. If they are to be taken in their technical sense, then unquestionably I have jurisdiction. I am not sitting on appeal, nor am I sitting in a new trial, for there is no such thing as a new trial in an equity case. I am, however, sitting in what is equivalent to a new trial."

"While under the decision of the Supreme Court it may not be necessary to hear the entire case over, yet there are some essential parts of the case which would have to be presented."

"I believe the purpose of the organic act was to give the parties the right to have their case adjudicated by some judge who had not expressed himself upon the merits of the entire case. The parties, either plaintiff or defendant, should not be compelled to submit their property rights to a judge who has already passed upon the merits of the entire case. The decree in this case was reversed because the judge declined to receive certain evidence. If the same judge can retry this case, it would seem that the provision of the organic act in question can have no application to any case where a new trial is granted on account of the error of the trial judge in rejecting evidence. I find no such exception justified by the language of the act."

"I do not believe I have jurisdiction in this matter, and being uncertain as to the meaning of the mandate, I resolve the doubt against my jurisdiction and decline to proceed further."

BRIDE OF THIRTEEN WANTS DIVORCE

Jacintha J. Walsh, thirteen years of age, and a bride of but two months, has asked for a divorce from Patrick Walsh, on the ground of extreme cruelty. The couple were married in Wailuku, Oct. 12, 1901, by Rev. Father Schrad. Charges of repeated assaults are made, and it is alleged that because of excessive cruelty, the child-bride is in the hands of physicians.

An injunction prayed for restraining defendant from interfering with plaintiff's personal property was denied by Judge Humphreys.

An amended petition in the suit of Macfarlane & Co. et al. vs. W. H. Wright, treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, to test the constitutionality of the local liquor law was filed in the United

States District Court yesterday.

The new petition was made necessary by the decision of Judge Estee on a demurrer holding plaintiff "had not shown any damage from acts of defendant, or that a demand had been made upon the treasurer to cease the issuance of licenses."

In the new petition the following has been added: "And your orators further show that prior to the commencement of this action they demanded of the said defendant the issuance of licenses to them to sell and deal in beer and other malt liquors manufactured within the district and city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, but said defendant failed, neglected and refused to comply with or accede to said demands, and refused to issue to your orators any such license, and in this behalf your orators further show that said defendant refused said demand upon the authority of the aforesaid Session Laws of 1888."

Referring to the question of damage, the new petition says "that by reason of the acts and conduct of said defendant, heretofore referred to, the sale of beer and other malt liquors by your orators has been greatly decreased and the profits of the business of your orators have thereby been greatly diminished, and that said decrease of sale and said diminution of profits is of such constant and steady recurrence that no fair or reasonable redress can be obtained therefor in any court of law, and that said decrease of sales and diminution of profits exceeds, so far as each of your orators is concerned, the amount of the sum of \$2,000; that the injury and damage done to their and each of their businesses by the refusal of said defendant to afford to them and each of them facilities for the maintenance of their business and largely exceeds the amount of \$2,000, and your orators are entitled to have said defendant restrained and enjoined from any further action under said chapter 46 of said Session Laws of 1888, and are further entitled to have said chapter 46 of said Session Laws of 1888 declared unconstitutional, null and void by the judgment and decree of this court."

SAILOR GETS SIXTY DAYS.

R. M. Ramat, the sailor who assaulted the first mate of the Roanoke, was sentenced to prison for 60 days by Judge Estee yesterday. The defendant said he was born in Russia, but was an American citizen. He had been in prison three weeks.

PEARL HARBOR CASE.

The trial of the second of the Pearl Harbor suits will begin on Monday. This is the case of the Honolulu Plantation Company, which holds the lease on the Bishop Estate land which the jury valued at \$25,000. Judge Estee stated that the trial should not occupy more than a week, as the question of lease-value was the only one to be determined.

HAMANO CASE.

Today will be presented the appeal of H. Hamano from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers at New York, wherein Collector Stackable was sustained in his ruling regarding the admission of Japanese slippers.

NEW STEAMER LINE IS READY

Yesterday various business and shipping firms of this city received circulars from the agents of the Hawaiian-American Steamship line announcing the inauguration of the new service. The line has chartered the steamer Hyades to start the run which will begin with a monthly voyage between this port and San Francisco, touching Kahului, and later on Hilo, on the return trip. Two vessels of 5,000 tons each are now building. The steel strike prevented these boats from being finished this year as had been expected, and for that reason the Hyades is coming first. When the new boats are completed, however, the Hyades will be withdrawn. This vessel will arrive about January 13. Eventually a semi-weekly service will come. Contracts for carrying sugar have already been made, and as the vessels are to have cold storage apparatus, they will be able to carry perishable goods.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

[From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia.]

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. Wockner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Plague at Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 11.—A death from bubonic plague in the suburbs of this city is reported today.

WILL KEEP PESTS OUT

Inspector of Birds and Animals Named.

W. A. BRYAN, curator of ornithology at the Bishop Museum, has been appointed special inspector of birds and animals at the port of Honolulu. The commission arrived by the last mail and bears the signature of James F. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

The appointment is made as a result of the representations made to the Washington department regarding the importation to these islands of various birds and animals, some of which have been highly injurious to the plants and other vegetation of Hawaii. It will be remembered that only a short time ago Prince Cupid brought back a large number of foreign birds and animals from Australia, which were stopped at the custom house by Collector Stackable. Later, another consignment came from Fred Wundenberg, and for a time the custom officials were in a quandary as to what disposition should be made of the queer collection of live stock. In desperation, Collector Stackable turned the problem over to Jared Smith as the head of the agricultural department in the islands, and that official advised that the birds and animals be placed in the care of their owners, as custodians, until such time as he could receive instructions from Washington as to what procedure to follow.

In that way Prince Cupid and Mr. Wundenberg retained possession of their pets, giving a nominal bond for their safekeeping, and Mr. Smith immediately wrote to Washington for instructions.

These came in an order directing that the birds and animals be released from custody, and advising that great care should be exercised as to the admission of foreign species of any sort. Mr. Smith was requested to advise with Mr. Henshaw, of Hilo, when in doubt as to the admission to the Territory of foreign species, as the department was extremely anxious not to allow entrance of anything which might be injurious to cane or vegetation of any sort. Especial reference was made at the time to Belgian hares and rabbits, but since the new order of things there has been no need to exercise the authority so vested by the Department of Agriculture.

This matter comes directly under the ornithological bureau of the Agricultural Department, and Secretary Wilson, recognizing the great need of care in this respect, took the work from Mr. Smith's hands, and decided upon the appointment of a special agent who can give his personal attention to the matter.

W. A. Bryan is unusually well qualified for the office to which he has been appointed by Secretary Wilson, as he is thoroughly acquainted with the animal and bird life of the islands, through his long connection with the Bishop Museum. Consequently, in the future no bird or animal will be admitted into Hawaii unless it has the approval of Curator Bryan. This does not, of course, include domestic animals or those from the United States, but all other birds and animals must first be passed upon by Mr. Bryan, who will determine whether or not the introduction of the species into Hawaii would be harmful to the vegetation of the islands. There is no salary attached to the office except the small fees which are fixed by the Department of Agriculture, and which are in vogue in all seaport towns of the United States which boasts of a special inspector of foreign birds and animals.

Persons desirous of making any importation of pets from foreign countries must first advise with the special inspector. For that reason he has announced that he will receive applications before 8 o'clock, from 12 to 1, and after 4 p. m., at the Bishop Museum.

Six fine horses, one of which was for E. E. Pilgram, the storekeeper at Lihue, and five for C. A. Rice, of Lihue, were shipped on the Hail yesterday afternoon.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, permanent cure. It is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—By ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

W. A. Bryan is unusually well qualified for the office to which he has been appointed by Secretary Wilson, as he is thoroughly acquainted with the animal and bird life of the islands, through his long connection with the Bishop Museum. Consequently, in the future no bird or animal will be admitted into Hawaii unless it has the approval of Curator Bryan. This does not, of course, include domestic animals or those from the United States, but all other birds and animals must first be passed upon by Mr. Bryan, who will determine whether or not the introduction of the species into Hawaii would be harmful to the vegetation of the islands. There is no salary attached to the office except the small fees which are fixed by the Department of Agriculture, and which are in vogue in all seaport towns of the United States which boasts of a special inspector of foreign birds and animals.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors.

Words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp.

"Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

BARK NUUANU

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

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If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

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Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

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Weston's Centrifugals.

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—OF THE—

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

Is Open Evenings During the Holidays.

The Selection of Holiday Goods

In addition to Regular Lines,

Is Unique and Up-to-Date.

At the Fort Street Art Rooms

Will be found OIL PAINTINGS by Theodore Wores, of local and Japanese subjects, and some of the best examples of the work of Howard Hitchcock and Mrs. Kelley.

The Latest Capley Prints,

Berlin Photographs,

Henshaw's Patinotypes,

Capley Frames,

New Designs in Ready-Made Frames.

Picture Mouldings, Cornice Poles, Etc., Etc.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00
-Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY DECEMBER 20.

The canal movement is getting along as well as could be expected, but the railroads are not at the end of their opposition resources yet.

Delegate Wilcox is on the Committee of Coinage, Weights and Measures. His brilliant coinage speech last year probably won him this distinction.

Home Rulers who regard the Executive as all-powerful in the American system seem to have forgotten their little experience with Grover Cleveland in "restoration" days.

The coming river and harbor bill will call for about \$50,000,000. If the delegate from Hawaii has any influence at all he ought to get enough out of the measure to enlarge Honolulu harbor and build a breakwater at Hilo.

The President seems to fear that unless Cubans get into the United States with their peon-raised sugar they will be ruined. Why not? Aren't they just as capable as Hawaiians are of becoming small farmers and "developing along American lines?"

Sydney has taken hold of the rat question with a vigor born of the presence of a fresh case of plague. We observe that a per capita bounty is having a good effect, and would suggest to the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce that it might work well here.

If Venezuela is willing to accept a big German colony and the United States forbids her to take it, the value of the Monroe doctrine as a means of giving this country a vast amount of uncompensated trouble will be plain enough for the blindest "patriot" to read.

The New Year edition of the Advertiser will show the high-water mark of island journalism. In variety and value of contents, in beauty of illustration, in volume of print and in the size of output, the coming New Year number will astonish even those whose former annuals have taught to expect progressive excellence.

It has been suggested that olives might grow well in Hawaii. If so our local food resources would be increased by a fruit of the most agreeable and healthful sort. Not much could be expected of the olive as an article of export, as California commands our natural market, but for home provender no fruit could excel it. Before going into the culture of the olive on a large scale, however, it should be remembered that the tree grows best in parts of California where there is not rain and where there is a considerable number of miles between it and the sea. Some localities on Hawaii ought to be fairly suitable.

PRACTICABLE CROPS.

This paper has, at various times, pointed out the vital errors in the judgment of those who say that small farmers can come here from the mainland and plant and sow and reap, with any profit to themselves or to Hawaii, the products of California and of the north temperate zone. But we have also said that, if the small farmer is willing to adapt himself to unfamiliar industry and assist this tropical land in growing the products for which its climate is most suitable, he may find some undeveloped resources which it would pay him to lay hold upon.

One of the most attractive crops known to man is the vanilla bean, for which portions of the Territory seem to be well-adapted. Its minimum market price is \$6 a pound; and a single vine on Allan Herbert's place at Kailahi yielded a pound in the shape of 163 well developed beans—and Kailahi is not a first-class vanilla district, either. The aromatic bean is a crop of the high lands where the rainfall is abundant; and this is precisely the land of which Hawaii has the most for sale or settlement.

There is some tendency to grow lemons in Hawaii, which need not be discouraged if the object is family consumption, but we can never hope to produce enough of curable fruit to compete in the markets with the California crop. If one is seeking a profitable tree there is the rubber, which has proved its capacity here and there in Hawaii to attain a vigorous growth. For years rubber has been growing scarcer in the South American forests and its price has risen accordingly. One may well believe that a rubber plantation in Hawaii would soon make its owner rich.

There are many little by-products, pistache nuts, cardamom seeds, etc., for which climate and soil are adaptable and which bring high prices abroad. To induce the small farmer to turn his mind from cabbages and wheat and concentrate it upon such things seems to us the part of wisdom. Success does not and cannot come from carrying coals to Newcastle. Even if we could grow oranges and lemons, peaches and olives, walnuts and grapes, what good would it do our export trade, when our nearest market, the Pacific Coast, yields them in vastly greater quantity? But there are marketable things which California, nor any other Western State, nor British America, nor Australia, nor Japan can ever grow, but which are achievable here. Why should we not profit by the peculiar opportunity they give?

CUBA AND RECIPROCITY.

A contemporary thinks it would be patriotic on the part of Hawaii to put no obstacles in the way of Cuba when she seeks to profit at our expense. We have been helped as Cuba wants to be, and hence we should be kind enough to give a competitor a chance. Beautiful as such sentiments are, they do not appeal to the practical mind in this material day with the force they might attain in the millennium. They are sufficient, but they are not business. It is the commercial rule in this world not to weaken one's advantages, and those which Hawaii enjoys she would be foolish to share with some other dealer across the way. Nor is the question one of patriotism. Competitive methods imply no disloyalty. If they did the United States today would be a seething cauldron of unpatriotic schemes.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Cuba has 45,872 square miles against our 6640. Her soil is not worn out; labor seems to be plentiful; there is no lack of water and Cuba's latitude is the same as our own. The Antilles are 2000 miles nearer the mainland than we; they are within 500 miles of the market with which Hawaii trades at a distance of 5000 miles direct or of more than double that span via the Horn. To compete with her will be costly and perilous. Self-preservation requires that we keep her out of a free American business if we can.

What are the prospects? It seems true that if all things were left to the President, Cuba would come in, but reciprocity treaties must be passed upon first by the Senate and modifications of the tariff call for the collective wisdom of both houses. The temper of the leaders of legislation is more significant for the time, therefore, than the temper of the executive. On that account, we attach to the views of the Hon. Sen. Payne, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, an importance exceeded by those of no other public man who has thus far spoken on the Cuban subject. He says in an interview:

"If we revised our tariff law to allow Cuban sugar to come in free, or at a reduced rate, we would, by reason of the 'most favored nation' clause, have to admit sugar at the same rate from every nation with which we have a treaty. That would mean practically the same reduction to all sugar producing countries. On the other hand, Cuba has no government with which we can make a reciprocal arrangement, and it is not to be expected that our people are going to give her a reduction on her sugar, tobacco and spirits without getting something in return. But with whom are we to treat in negotiating a reciprocity arrangement?"

Mr. Payne expressed some surprise at the demands which the committee now in this country from Cuba are making in the way of tariff concessions. He said that when a like committee was here last year its members called on him as chairman of the ways and means committee. "They said at that time that they wanted some reciprocal arrangement on sugar," continued Mr. Payne. They spoke of the proposed Kanyon treaty with some of the West India islands, which made a reduction of 10 per cent on sugar, and said they ought to get as much as that. I told them at that time that if we made any treaty with any country reducing the duty on sugar I had no doubt that Cuba would fare equally well, although that was a question for the future. The committee expressed itself as entirely satisfied with the outlook. Although I have not seen any of the members of the committee that is here now, I understand through the newspapers that they are asking for free raw sugar and that all or a greater part of the duties on tobacco be taken off; also that the duty on spirits be entirely taken off, and that the spirits imported here from Cuba be exempt from the internal revenue duties, which our own manufacturers have to pay." In this connection Mr. Payne remarked that it seemed that the Cubans had progressed considerably in their desires since last year.

While pointing out the supreme difficulties in the way of tariff aid to Cuba, Mr. Payne implies, of course, that a reciprocal treaty may come when Cuba gets a government. That political system is now in its primary stages and Maso and Estrada Palma are rival aspirants for the Presidential post. But in the course of Mr. Payne's talk he raises one point which may prove a potent weapon of defense in the hands of the American sugar men. He says that other great interests, besides those of mainland sugar growers are arrayed against Cuban reciprocity; that the tobacco and spirits men are alarmed and propose to fight. True, the Cubans may drop the tobacco and liquor issue for the nonce so as to reduce the present strength of the enemy; but it is so plain, if the Cubans succeed in getting free entry for sugar they will make use of the precedent thus established to seek like privileges for their other staples, that the tobacco and liquor men will have to make their battle now. Is it not fair to believe that their combined leverage will prevail against the purely sentimental plea for Cuba?

The views of General Grosvenor are also of striking interest. In the course of a Washington Star interview he says:

"I fail to see that we are under obligations to show benefits upon the Cubans at the expense of our own people," he said in response to a request for his opinion upon proposed Cuban reciprocity. "After Cuba has organized a government which is national in scope and responsible, I am willing to do whatever may be wise in the way of helping the Cubans, if in so doing no American industry now protected by our tariff policy is harmed. I am and will be in the future a supporter of the national policy of the administration. But speaking for the present, and independently, I see no reason to hasten to aid Cuba's commerce."

He has certainly done a great deal for the Cubans and I do not see that he owes them anything. We released them from their oppressor and they have shown themselves to be absolutely ungrateful. They have manifested no spirit of appreciation. It would seem that the old Spanish hostility to us still prevails. "I certainly am not in favor of doing anything in the line requested by the Cuban sugar industry. Last year we produced one-third of the beet sugar that entered into our consumption of sugars of all kinds, and there is every reason to believe that if the industry is still further protected we will eventually raise all the beet sugar sold in the United States."

So after all, the case is not hopeless. The foes of free trade with Cuba are strong enough, if they unite, to keep Cuba out for at least a term of years.

A REVOLVER A RESOLVER

A man named P. N. Motas notified the police yesterday morning that on Tuesday night while passing through the square, about 10 o'clock, he was held up by two masked negroes, one of whom poked a gun in his face and told him to hand over all the cash he had about him. The robbers took \$17.50 from him.

When they had got through with him the highwaymen told him to "git," at the same time keeping him covered with their revolvers. He did as bid, and when he had proceeded six or seven yards the robbers disappeared in the square. The police have absolutely no clue to work on in the case.

Charles Fisher and Max Kramlich were arrested yesterday and held for investigation. They are suspected of having stolen thirteen chickens. The fowls were stolen from some natives, who found them on a white family's premises. The rightful owners of the chickens were told that they had been purchased from two white men, whose description tallies with that of Fisher and Kramlich.

Other arrests yesterday included: Ah In, driving a dray faster than a hawk; Sakai, violating carriage regulations; Mariana, assault and battery on Juliette Sonard; Keiuku, drunkenness.

An elderly woman named Mrs. Hendry died suddenly yesterday morning in Maunaloa. The police were notified of the occurrence. Death was found to be due to suppurative peritonitis.

FOUR CABLE BILLS. Three for Government Ownership and One Private Contract.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The matter of a Pacific cable was not allowed to rest long after the Congress met, for the fifth bill presented to the House of Representatives was that of Corliss of Michigan, to provide for a government cable between San Francisco, Honolulu, Guam and Manila. Since that bill there have been three others, two by Jones of Washington and one by Sherman of New York, the latter being the only one which provides for private ownership of the cable.

The Corliss bill, that which was introduced by the Michigan man in the Fifty-sixth Congress, it provides for the laying of a cable under the control and direction of the Postmaster General and the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and authorizes the utilization of the personnel and resources of both the War and Navy Departments. The cables must be approved by the President, and a minute, shall be of American manufacture, and be laid by American ships. The cable shall be under the control of the three heads of departments which lay it, and the rates are laid down at 25 cents a word to Honolulu and 50 cents a word to Manila, with appropriate differentials. The initial appropriation is a half million dollars, and the contract must not exceed \$1,000,000. There is a paragraph authorizing the president to establish cable communication between Luzon and Formosa and Luzon and a Chinese port.

The essential features of this bill are those of one introduced by Mr. Jones of Washington. In this measure it is provided that a commission composed of the Postmaster General, the Chief Signal Officer of the army and three others, one an engineer, shall decide upon the route of the Pacific Coast from which the cable shall start, and that there shall not be a citizen of either Oregon, Washington or California on the first committee. While the route is being decided the army and navy, the work shall be done by contract, the cable be of the same capacity as above, and the rates are 25 and 50 cents a word to the Hawaiian terminals, and \$1.00 a word to Manila. The bill appropriates a half million and fixes limit of cost at \$500,000.

The second cable bill of Mr. Jones is most comprehensive. It provides for a cable from some point in Washington, through the Aleutian group to the island of Attu, whence the commission may choose a route by way of small islands to Manila, with branches to Japan, or lines to Siberia and Japan, or any combination of the routes. The second part of the bill provides for a separate cable to Hawaii. The commission which is to build the cable is to be made up of the Postmaster General, the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, officers of the Army and Navy and a private engineer. The cable to Attu is to be of 200 letters capacity, and the largest of 35 letters capacity, and the total cost must not be more than \$2,000,000 for the Alaskan and Oriental cables, and \$2,000,000 for the Hawaiian line.

The Sherman bill provides for the contracting by the government with an American company for a cable between a point near San Francisco and Honolulu, Guam, Manila, Japan and Hong Kong and Shanghai. The contract shall call for the payment of \$200,000 a year for twenty years for the transmission of government business, that sum to be kept in a private fund for the repair, maintenance and renewal of cables, and there is a provision for the forfeit of the cable to the government under certain conditions, and it is seizure in case of war. The rates are those of the Jones bill.

Boer Commando Captured.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lord Kitchener in a dispatch from Standerton, Transvaal Colony, dated Tuesday, December 10th, announces that General Bruce Hamilton, after a night march, surprised and captured a Boer commando at Trichardfontein early that morning. Seven Boers were killed and 131 were made prisoners.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The directors of the Hawaii Yacht Club will meet on Saturday.

Robert Hawhurst and wife (nee Niekse), returned to Hilo yesterday. The letter carriers appeared yesterday in their new regulation uniforms. A benefit concert is planned for Kawaiahae Church, to be given December 27th.

The naturalist, R. C. L. Perkins, claims to have seen parakeets, birds of brilliant plumage, on his visit to Maui.

The bust of Kalakaua, raised by public subscription, in the early nineties, is in the Kiloahana Art League room.

Major Pridy, who has been in Honolulu for the past two weeks on business, returned to Hilo yesterday in the Kilauea.

A second meeting of the Island tax assessors was held yesterday, after which adjournment was taken to March 3.

Rev. A. B. Weymouth, of Lahaina, who has been in attendance on the Anglican synod, left yesterday for Maui in the Kilauea.

"Feet inspection" is now the order of the day at Camp McKinley, as over fifty men are suffering from sore feet resulting from the Pearl City march.

The bond of Collector of the Port E. R. Stackable has been reduced from \$100,000 to \$50,000, and the Treasury Department has accepted the new bond furnished.

The heavy rains of Tuesday night did no material damage to either the electric light or the telephone service. They did much good by replenishing the reservoirs.

There is some talk among local Chinese of a dollar subscription to aid in the fight against the re-enactment of the Gaury law. Nothing definite has been done in the matter as yet.

Theodore Wores, the artist, is working on a portrait of Governor Dole. He will leave on December 31st for Samoa, but will return again in March to execute commissions of Honolulu patrons.

George Robinson, a motorman, stopped his car the other night near Kanehahua School and seized the reins of a runaway horse. In the wagon was a small Portuguese boy who, otherwise, might have been killed.

Eben Low is complaining that the hawks are responsible for the extermination of many Hawaiian birds. He has placed orders for woodpeckers in the States, and expects a number of them to arrive here in the spring.

The Claudine, which departed for Maui ports yesterday afternoon, took with it apparatus which is going to be used in weighing out the nitrate which the Manila has brought to Kahului. The Manila will leave 750 tons of nitrate at Kahului, and will proceed to Victoria with 450 tons more.

The Claudine took quite a large amount of machinery for Hilo. Owing to the southerly winds she did not leave until the morning, however, and bad weather is expected, but if the wind keeps as it is she does not expect much trouble at the other ports she is to touch.

The strong wind which prevailed yesterday prevented most of the schooners of the mosquito fleet from venturing out of the harbor. The schooner Kaula, which went out in the morning, however, and the Concord went out in the afternoon, being towed to sea by the Eleu.

Yachtsmen are warned to be careful in navigating Pearl Harbor just at present. The cane on Ford's Island is being cut, and is taken over to the mainland in a scow hauled by an endless wire cable which runs under the water. In passing the scow it is safe to go behind it where the wire is slack.

The proposed changes in the electric wire regulations in Honolulu will not be made before the middle of January. Superintendent Boyd said yesterday that he was awaiting the receipt of the new rules of Philadelphia and Chicago, which are published the first of every year, and after which the local regulations will be patterned.

A new tax assessment list was adopted by the assessors at their meeting here. The new blank covers property more in detail, and the taxpayer's affidavit is more explicit. Oath must be taken to the value as well as the list of the property returned. Several of these changes were made as a result of the Federal Court criticism in the progress of the Port Harbor case.

Owing to the economy of a Chinese stable keeper in Palama, a horse was nearly drowned last night in an excavation in a carriage washing house, necessitating the removal of the entire building before the animal could be saved. The Chinese had originally dug the excavation to hold waste water. Over the hole he placed planks, but failed to secure them. On this rickety platform the horse was driven last night, with the result that the planking sprang away and the horse dropped into the water.

F. N. LEWIS TALKS ABOUT FUEL OIL

(Special to the Advertiser.)

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10.—California oil producers are interested in the mission of F. N. Lewis of Honolulu. Mr. Lewis is associated with H. F. Dillingham in the Oahu Railway and Land Company and in building another railroad on the island of Hawaii. He is Los Angeles for the purpose of studying the use of oil as fuel in locomotives, with the purpose of employing such fuel on the company's roads. Mr. Lewis will make a thorough study of the burners used by the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe roads. At the Hollenbeck yesterday, in discussing the matter, he said:

"Mr. Dillingham is now in New York on the same mission that brought me here. Before we return to the islands we will have decided this question of fuel. It is only a matter of finding the best burner to employ for the locomotives. We expect that oil will prove a great saving, as coal is even more expensive in the islands than here. We are not only going to make this change, but will arrange to distribute oil to other consumers, such as the great plantations, that employ heavy power for pumping water. Our railroad on the island of Oahu is seventy miles long and passes through seven or eight of the largest plantations on the island. There is also the large factory in Honolulu which is manufactured out of the sugar plantation machinery. I understand that the management of the factory will not wait for us to begin the use of oil, but is preparing to put in that fuel at once."

"I could not give an estimate of the amount of oil that will probably be consumed in the islands, but it certainly will be enough to aid the market of California oil."

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I had pains in my back, could not sleep and when I got up in the morning felt worse than the night before. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I can sleep and get up feeling rested and able to do my work. I attribute my cure entirely to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. N. Penay, care H. S. Copeland, Pike Road, Ala.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure kidney and liver troubles, relieve the back, and build up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
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North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 85,900,000
Total reinsurance 94,790,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.
ELGINS reach you right.
ELGINS stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Krueger in Good Health.

UTRECHT, Dec. 11.—Mr. Krueger, former president of the South African republic, has arrived here and has taken possession of his new residence. Mr. Krueger, who appeared to be in excellent health, received a great ovation from crowds of people.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, New York appraiser of customs, has been asked to resign by President Roosevelt.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
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Hawaiian Weddings, Present or Future.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, December 11.—Miss Gladys Landers Piver and Whitaker Ray are to be married this afternoon. The ceremony is to take place in the parlors of the California Hotel at 2 o'clock. Miss Bernice Landers, who is a great favorite in society and a cousin of Miss Piver, will be the maid of honor and the best man will be Charles Ray, brother of the groom. The wedding will be a quiet one, and only the closest friends of the young couple will be invited. The officiating clergyman will be the Reverend Burr Miller Weeden, of St. Luke's Episcopal church.

Miss Piver is a sister of John Piver, and very well known in Honolulu, where she lived for a year or more. She was a striking figure on the streets and attracted much attention on account of her pretty face, chic figure and dashing ways. She is a tall, handsome, demure, and since leaving Honolulu has improved greatly in appearance and carriage. She is an excellent musician and very popular in musical circles. Miss Piver is a first cousin of Miss Pearl Landers, daughter of John Landers, and one of the debutantes of the season in San Francisco.

The groom, Whitaker Ray, is a son of Don Ray, a director of the California State Prisons. The best man, Charles Ray, was prominent at Stanford University, from which he was graduated in 1896. The groom is a member of the Whitaker & Ray Company, school book publishers in this city.

The wedding couple will go on a honeymoon trip in Southern California, and upon returning will make their permanent home in San Francisco.

MISS LISHMAN WEDDED.

Hawaiians will be interested in the marriage of Lieutenant Henry Merriam, U. S. A., to Miss Alice Lishman of Honolulu. The marriage license was issued in Denver, and the couple are supposed to have been married on December 8, in Denver. Further word has not yet reached here. Of course, it would be superfluous to say anything about Miss Lishman, who is so well-known in Honolulu. She has been the guest of the Merriam family for some time. General Merriam, the father of Lieutenant Merriam, was retired lately for age, and was one of the best known generals in the United States Army. He commanded the Department of California until a couple of years ago, when he took charge of the Department of the Colorado.

Lieutenant Merriam is also well-known in Honolulu, where he figured prominently during the first few months of the trouble in the Philippines. Merriam, it will be remembered, caused martial law to be proclaimed in Honolulu, and stirred up quite a fuss in army and police circles. The affair was glossed over on account of the position of his father.

SOLDIER TAKES A BRIDE.

Another wedding that will be of interest to Hawaiians is that of Captain B. Frank Cheatham of the regular army, who wedded Miss Mary Deunman, a day or two ago.

Captain Cheatham was a major in the First Tennessee Volunteers, and later Colonel of the same regiment. He went through Honolulu three years ago with the First Tennessee Regiment, and was very popular during his short stay in the Hawaiian capital. He has been there several times since on his way to and from the Philippines. He is now a captain in the regular army and is assistant to the chief quartermaster at Manila. His bride is a beautiful San Francisco girl, and met her future husband when he first came through here on his way to Manila. Captain and Mrs. Cheatham are at the Occidental for a few days, and will take the first transport to the Philippines.

Miss Florence Ballinger and Mr. Ned Macfarlane, the latter of Honolulu, will be married immediately after Christmas. Mr. Macfarlane is expected in this city in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Knight will live at the Crocker apartment house during the present winter. They have just returned from a year's trip to Honolulu, but will now reside here permanently. Mrs. Knight was Miss Dowsett of Honolulu.

J. G. Rothwell and wife of Honolulu were at the Van Nuys hotel, in Los Angeles. Mr. Rothwell is the well-known manager of Peacock & Company of Honolulu. Speaking of the lack of patronage at the Moana Hotel, he said a few days ago that he was sanguine of the future of that establishment. He believed that the tourist business would soon insure a paying business, and that with the cable into Honolulu the Moana would be a mint.

Mrs. C. Augustus Spreckels and her daughter, Miss Lurline Spreckels, sailed from New York on December 12th, for Europe.

Mrs. Grace Hudson, who has recently returned from Hawaii after a stay there of many months, has gone to New York. Mrs. Hudson is the painter of native children who made so many friends in Honolulu and Hilo, during her stay there. When she arrived here from the islands she was met by her husband, who is a curator of the Field Museum in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson went on to Chicago, and thence to New York.

MISS CAMPBELL ADMIRER. Mrs. Beardslee of Honolulu was entertained by Mrs. J. C. Campbell and Miss Gertrude Campbell at a luncheon in the Palace grill on Monday. There were twelve ladies present. Mrs. Campbell must not be confused with

Mrs. James Campbell of Honolulu. The latter is spending most of her time in San Jose with her daughters, Miss Abbie and Miss Alice. Mrs. James Campbell recently entertained at an elaborate dinner, at the St. James hotel in San Jose. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ryland, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hunt, and Miss Merzberg. Miss Merzberg is from Honolulu.

Miss Campbell returned to the Occidental hotel here yesterday with her daughters, and it is barely possible that they will leave on the Alameda, to spend Christmas in Hawaii. They are not booked yet and it is improbable that they will take ship so soon now that Prince David, Sam Parker and other friends have come here. David has a new wrinkle in signing his name. Usually he writes it David Kawanakoa. But on the register of the Occidental the nobleman set it down plain Kawanakoa yesterday. He also registered his valet. It will be remembered that the Prince of Wales signs only "Wales," so that Prince David has ample precedent. Doubtless now that David and Miss Abbie Campbell are under the same roof, the rumors of their being engaged to marry will again engage wings. The Examiner had a page to prove this about seven months ago, but at the time, David denied it. However, I have been assured by an intimate friend of the Campbell family that if Prince David is not heart whole and fancy free, Miss Campbell is the one who has snared his affections.

Miss Abbie Campbell has been much admired here and in San Jose and offers for her hand are not wanting. Probably the fact that the hand is that of an heiress prompts some sordid chaps, though the personal charms of the beautiful young woman are all sufficient.

Judge George Gear and George Davis, the attorney, are at the California hotel. They are good company for each other, and are having a warm time in this wicked city.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Florence Hayden and Mr. Maxwell Taft. Mr. Taft has recently returned from Honolulu, where he was engaged in an important business matter, in which both he and his father were interested. Miss Hayden has been traveling in the East with her mother. Both live in Oakland. They are popular members of the Lakeside District of that city, and already many affairs are being planned in their honor. The Wednesday Morning Club will give a reception to Miss Hayden in a few days. Since Miss Hayden's debut, a year ago, she has taken a leading place in all the affairs of that club.

MRS. STEVENSON FETED.

Dr. and Mrs. Russell H. Cool entertained on the evening of December 8, in honor of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, who leaves in a few weeks for a long visit to Old Mexico. The guests were, besides Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Isabelle Strong, Dr. and Mrs. J. Dennis Arnold, Miss Ullman, Judge and Mrs. Melvin, Dr. and Misses Rosenstirn, Mrs. Rosenstirn, Albert Rosenstirn, Eric Rosenstirn, Lloyd Osbourne, Dr. Caglieri, Charles Dickman, Orrin Peck and Frank McComas. The last three are well-known artists.

The entertainment was a novelty which will no doubt find many followers. The party assembled at 7:30 in the evening at Dr. Cool's residence on Leavenworth street, and from there was taken in carriages to a Chinese restaurant on Dupont street, where luncheon was served. A large room was reserved for the party and was decorated in fantastic Chinese style, the prevailing color being red. The dishes were all Chinese, and the guests used chopsticks. The menu cards, souvenirs of the occasion, were in red, engraved in Chinese characters with literal translations. All the ladies of the party were dressed in Chinese fashion. They wore the clothes of the most aristocratic of Chinese ladies, and Chinese shoes as well. The effect was carried out to the fullest extent, the hair being dressed in Chinese style also.

After the luncheon the party went to the Chinese theater and sat upon the stage which was especially decorated in their honor. After listening to the play for a part of one act, which was several hours in length, the party again returned to the restaurant for dinner. Some of the delicacies were Chinese thousand-year happy wine, preserved chicken, shark's fin, fresh lotus nest duck, edible bird's nest with chopped chicken, preserved yellow fish heads, preserved snow lichen, almonds and fresh turquise, gold coin chicken, Chinese fancy tarts, and coffee with Chinese preserved ginger.

The appearance of the party aroused much interest in Chinatown, on account of the garb of the ladies. After the dinner the party returned to Dr. Cool's residence, where a formal reception in Mrs. Stevenson's honor was held.

GOSPEL ABOUT HAWAIIANS.

Mrs. D. W. Ketcham, wife of Captain Ketcham, who is stationed at Honolulu, was given a reception last Friday afternoon, in Los Angeles, by her aunt, Mrs. G. W. McClary. The reception was largely attended. Music was discouraged, and dainty refreshments served.

Mrs. Paul Benberg, of Honolulu, is in Los Angeles, where she will stay several months. She is domiciled at the Hotel Pleasanton.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Castle of Honolulu will pass the winter at the Hotel Lenox, in Los Angeles.

Miss Ethel Gay, who has been spending most of her time with Mrs. Holloway (formerly Mrs. Irene Brown), is booked to return on the Alameda, which sails from here December 14. She came up from San Jose yesterday, leaving Mrs. Holloway there. Miss Gay is now at the Occidental hotel.

Mrs. Holloway expects to remain in San Jose, at the St. James Hotel, until December 21, when if her husband returns from the East, she will come here for the holidays. Mr. Holloway has been in the East some weeks now on business.

Mrs. C. J. Hatchings and daughter expect to sail on Saturday for Honolulu. J. B. Atherton and wife are down on the Alameda's passenger list, and also J. B. Castle, Miss Amy Whitely, W. C. Weedon, H. A. Weiss, H. C. Horton, J. J. Gilmore and wife, Miss Letty Morgan, Miss Pope, Mrs. E. Madden, Mrs. C. F. Reynolds and two daughters, Mrs. W. M. Graham and child, Mrs. Shipman and Miss Cora Shipman, Mrs. D. M. Alexander, Miss M. Corbett and Mr. Sinclair and wife.

PRESS MAY CRITICISE JUDGES

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Andrew M. Lawrence and H. S. Canfield were today discharged by Judge Dunne in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by them as the result of the famous contempt case which grew out of the fight of the Chicago American on the gas trust. In a most exhaustive legal opinion, which covered the entire ground, Judge Dunne declared Judge Haney had no jurisdiction over Messrs. Lawrence and Canfield, and so ordered them freed.

The case will go down in the history of Illinois jurisprudence as the most celebrated of its kind. It brought into court some of the best legal talent in Chicago, and during its progress legal authorities of the world were cited by both sides.

Judge Dunne said: "It is not without some reluctance that I feel constrained to differ so radically with the able and honorable jurist whose order has committed the relations to jail because of my respect and friendship for him."

"But such consideration must give way before the vital principle involved in this case, the protection of free speech and a free press, a principle so important that it has been carefully and zealously guarded by the constitution of our State and the constitution of the United States and the well-considered decisions of our Supreme Court. 'No more effective way can be conceived of suppressing free speech and free press in relation to proceedings in court than by the courts sustaining this extraordinary contention advanced by counsel for respondents. Public officials, executive and judicial, have always been and always will be subject to criticism because of their official acts. It is one of the incidents and burdens of public life.'"

Additional bookings for the Alameda are: Albert Raas, E. E. Paxton, J. R. Schroeder, A. W. Bottomley, G. F. Randall, J. Gorevan and John Singleton and wife.

Walter Scott of this city, nephew of Irving Scott of the Union Iron Works, has announced his engagement to Miss Riee of Hawaii. The date of the marriage has not been set.

The Evening Post has the following about Hawaiians people:

"Hon. and Mrs. Edmund P. Dole (formerly Miss Eleanor E. Gallagher of this city), who have since their marriage been the guests of President and Mrs. Taft at Waldkill, have gone to Honolulu and are comfortably located at the Hawaiian Hotel. They have been the recipients of many social courtesies."

"Mrs. Agnes R. Grant has arrived safely in Honolulu, where she is being pleasantly entertained by her many friends there."

THE SCOTTS IN WASHINGTON.

The New York World says: Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Scott of San Francisco are visiting in Washington. Contrary to expectations, Scott has not been lionized. In fact, official and fashionable society has given him the "cold shoulder."

Scott is the millionaire proprietor of the Union Iron Works, at whose home President and Mrs. McKinley were entertained during their visit to San Francisco last spring. It was at his house that Mrs. McKinley became so critically ill. The President and his official family keenly appreciated the courtesy extended, but when a bill for \$3000 was rendered to the local Committee of Management to liquidate the expense of this entertainment, their sentiments were changed from "gratitude" to "appreciation."

When Mr. and Mrs. Scott came to Washington, it was hinted to some of the Cabinet officers that some social attention would be appreciated as a return for the lavish hospitality extended in San Francisco. The officials, however, seem to think that Scott was well remunerated for any trouble taken in behalf of the Presidential party, and that it would be just as reasonable to extend social courtesy to the proprietor of any hotel at which the party put up en route.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

McBryde to Save Coal.

The new mill at McBryde plantation, Kauai, is reported to be doing well with the new coal. It is said that 72 tons are being yielded where it was thought there would be only 52 tons. The 1900 crop was 1800 tons and the 1901 crop will run to about 4,000 tons. The extraction obtained by the new mill ranges anywhere from 83 to 94 per cent, and is thus an economical factor in the running expenses of the plantation. It is expected that the pumps at the plantation will soon be shut down and all water obtained from the reservoirs until about June, which will make a saving of about \$200 a day for coal.

SYDNEY, Dec. 2.—On inquiry on Saturday it was ascertained that there was nothing fresh with regard to the case of bubonic plague that was discovered here a fortnight or so ago. The patient continues to improve, and is doing as well as could be hoped.

In view, however, of the occurrence of one case the health authorities of the other Australian States have taken steps to minimize the chances of the disease being introduced there. A copy of the regulations framed by the Central Board of Health in Western Australia has been forwarded to the health authorities here. They excite a lot of vessels arriving from Sydney shall be treated with a view to the destruction of all rats on board, and that no ship be allowed to lie at any wharf unless it is separated from it by a fence at least four feet wide. In short, the regulations there are similar in their purport to those in force in this State.

Senator Penrose introduced a bill in the Senate which is intended to check immigration.

IT LOOKS LIKE WAR

Chile and Argentina Getting Apart.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—According to the Valparaiso (Chile), correspondent of the Herald, the conferences between the Chilean Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Senor Yanez, and the Argentine Minister, Senor Portela, over the pending dispute, were fruitless. The war fever, which is ardently encouraged by the Argentine press, and which is instigated by Peruvian and Bolivian diplomacy, is assuming an ominous character, owing to the alarming news from Buenos Ayres.

There was a panic in the Chamber of Commerce.

Upon being interpolated in the secret session of the Senate, Secretary Yanez declared that after ascertaining that Argentina was purchasing warships, Chile decided to buy several, to be prepared for emergencies. The press and public here are remaining calm, however. No fanfare is heard.

A great popular demonstration in honor of Colombia and Mexico is being prepared.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Argentine government is getting nervous at the unjustifiable delay over the warlike policy pursued by Chile. If Chile persists in this attitude Argentina will recall her Minister at Santiago, says the correspondent of the Herald at Buenos Ayres. The commander of the Argentine cruiser, the De Mayo, has reported that he has concluded the investigation, which the government directed him to make to ascertain whether the Chilean allegation that Argentine authorities invaded Ultima Esperanza is true. Inhabitants of that territory saw that they never saw any invasion. The Chilean allegations are declared to be without foundation.

The government is continually receiving petitions from all parts of the republic urging it not to yield to the Chilean pretensions.

A group of British residents met and decided to organize and equip two regiments of cavalry and offer them to the Argentine government in case of a war with Chile. Italian residents are organizing a volunteer force.

A member of the Cabinet declared that the government is convinced that the Chilean question will be settled amicably, but that Argentina was determined to act energetically and firmly.

A panic prevailed on the exchange on account of the rumor that the government was about to rescind the law creating the conversion fund, but the report was without foundation.

AT WORK FOR THE BIG CANAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—It is stated by a Pacific coast Senator that if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is ratified the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua will require the United States to secure guarantees of neutrality from other powers than Great Britain before making a treaty ceding the route of the canal. This Senator says that the pending treaty will be ratified without doubt, even though there is dissatisfaction over its ambiguity in regard to fortifications. The earnest desire to hasten the canal construction is stronger than the objections to the treaty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Managua, Nicaragua, gives the following additional details concerning the signing of the canal lease documents:

The protocol signed by United States Minister Merry and Dr. Fernando Sanchez, the Nicaraguan Secretary of Foreign Affairs, grants to United States three miles on each side of the proposed canal, the median line being the center of the waterway. Nicaragua will have full sovereignty over the canal route, but the United States will have control over it, can maintain a permanent police force, and can land troops if it is necessary. In return the United States government guarantees the sovereignty, integrity and independence of Nicaragua. President Zelaya and Secretary Sanchez are strong advocates of the canal. The entire republic is contented over the situation. Confidence is inspired now that the Nicaraguan government is dealing directly with the United States instead of with speculative companies. President Zelaya has issued a decree by which the government of Nicaragua donates about 100,000 square yards of land, in one or more lots, situated on Omotepe Island in Lake Nicaragua, to the United States for use as a sanitarium for the benefit of laborers on the canal. The United States may appoint a surgeon to select the actual locality of the donated land.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—When the Senate went into executive session today the new Hay-Pauncefote Isthmian canal treaty was immediately taken up. Senator Culberson spoke briefly in criticism of it, and was followed by Senator Bacon, who made a somewhat extended argument against it. Senator Bacon criticized the treaty as un-American, and said that it contained many of the objectionable features of the original agreement, while it was entirely unsecured, as the old treaty had been, by the Senate amendments.

He said, however, that he would not obstruct the ratification of the new treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations voted to report favorably the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty providing for the construction of an Isthmian canal.

THE BRITISH FARMER.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Robert William Hanbury, president of the Board of Agriculture, bewailed the misfortunes of the British farmer in a speech before the Farmers' Club in London last night. He contrasted the position of the British farmer with that of the

farmer in the United States, where, he said, the government assisted agricultural interests, realizing that the greatness of the nation depended upon the material prosperity of the country. Mr. Hanbury said that he considered that agriculture of Great Britain had been deliberately sacrificed fifty years ago to the building up of the manufacturing industries of the country, and the anticipated result, namely, that Great Britain would manufacture for the whole world, had not been realized. Instead of this, the speaker said the world was closing its markets against Great Britain, and the government in the future would have to take a much greater interest in these matters.

THE BOER FORCES.

How They are Located in the Field. Concentration Camps.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The London Times and New York Times publish Pretoria cables to the effect that the concentration under De Wet remains in the Lindley district. His attention seems to be occupied by the line of blockhouses now building from Kruisstad to Lindley. Steyn probably accompanies De Wet. Krutinger is still in the Orange River Colony. Vessels are now near Philippolis, with 200 men.

There is also published part of another private letter from a South African concentration camp, dated Port Elizabeth, acknowledging a number of gifts received, and telling about the feasts of tea and cake and asserting that the refugees are so well provided that they sell quantities of food to the soldiers.

SIEGEL'S READER-GAZETTE.

THE LADY STILL HAS THE RINGS.

That Mrs. Beatrice Wilson had a most wretched and unhappy time we can well believe. The plain facts, as she sets them forth, leave no room for doubt on that point.

She thinks the doctors were all in the fog. The Wyalong doctor in particular. As for myself, I would hardly go so far as to say that. A man may know a road without having the strength to walk on it, and a doctor may recognize a disease without having the power to cure it. Examples of this we come across every day.

Yet sick people are always in a hurry to get well, and therefore, impatient of all slow and poky ways of making well. Possibly sometimes an unreasonable, but even a natural feeling.

Mrs. Wilson's own account (clearly and forcibly written) runs thus:—"About two years ago—this being the 12th February, 1900, as I am writing at my home, 59 Paveaux street, Sydney, N. S. W.—while living at Lismore, Richmond River, I became suddenly, and wholly unexpectedly, ill."

"I was weak and listless; I ceased to care for anything. I was soon unable to work; indeed, I even lacked the energy to move. I scarcely slept of nights; and such a nasty taste in the mouth in the morning! No one who has not known that taste has any idea how sickening and abominable it is."

"And, worse still, I began losing flesh, and the process went on until I was a miserable, half-starved looking creature. When the ailment, whatever it was, attacked me, I was well nourished and robust."

"But when I explain that no food whatever would remain on my stomach (no sooner down than up again), you will understand the reduction in weight."

"In hope to overcome this by sheer force of will, if possible, I sometimes forced food down and, so to speak, held it there by resolving it should stay there. This I did, knowing that I must digest or die."

"However, the plan was a failure. The result was excruciating pains across the chest and through the shoulders. So acute were these pains that they made me think what a sharp rheumatic attack must be like."

"At this time I went to Wyalong with my husband, and there also I was nearly dead with the same symptoms. The Wyalong doctor said my stomach was ulcerated. I don't believe it was. Anyhow, his medicines did me no more good than the medicines of the Lismore doctors."

"My friends thought I was going to die, and I thought so too. My mother, when I was leaving Wyalong, told me she knew I would not live, and she would never see me again on this earth."

"Her prophecy, poor soul was correct; only it was she who died, while I am—thanks to Mother Selgel's Syrup—still living, and (the crowning blessing) well and strong."

"I had used three or four bottles before I was sure it was helping me, yet I persevered, taking it regularly and in six months the disease was gone as completely as though it had never existed."

"To show you how despairing I was at one time, I actually told my husband how I would like certain rings, etc., disposed of when I would be no more."

"Thanks be to a merciful Providence, I yet keep them, and enjoy good health—which is better than gold."

CHINESE DUPLICITY.

Imperial Edicts for Reform Which Mean Nothing.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—From Shanghai the correspondent of the London Times and New York Times sends a dispatch to the effect that the French government has conferred the cross of the Legion of Honor on Wang Chi Chun, governor of Nuan Whel, and that the throne has sanctioned the acceptance of the order by Wang. Wang was the Chinese envoy to Russia in 1894. He was recently denounced by the censors and removed from office for some cause which was not made public. It is said, however, that his offense consisted of repeating in private letters, supposed to be confidential, communications of a member of the grand council, to the effect that the recent reform edicts were not intended to be carried out, but were issued only to mislead the foreign powers.

The native press does not believe in the good faith of the edict prescribing the system of examinations of graduates of western or scientific colleges. There is no evidence of any intention to establish such colleges.

Notwithstanding the publication recently of several edicts to that effect, it is not believed that the court intends soon to return to Peking.

CHILD'S MEDICINE—WHY?

Because Scott's Emulsion relieves such an extraordinary variety of children's diseases all the way from slight colds to the serious hip disease.

Because Scott's Emulsion is as harmless as milk. Well borne even by the delicate stomachs of babies.

Because children respond so quickly to its action. A medicine peculiarly suited to their sensitive nature. It is wonderful how rapidly delicate children improve in every way while taking Scott's Emulsion.

Because children like the taste. Most of them like Scott's Emulsion at once. The rest soon learn to like it. Little daily doses bring the results.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Frank Louis vs. Maria Gloria Costina—The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting.

You are commanded to summon Maria Gloria Costina, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the September term thereof, to be held at Lihue, Island of Kauai, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Frank Louis, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed bill for divorce. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. J. Hardy, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, at Lihue, Kauai, this 17th day of May, 1900.

Signed: HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and exact copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered publication of the same and a continuance of the said cause until the next March, 1902, term of this court.

Dated Lihue, Kauai, November 6, 1901. HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.

2333—Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the annual meeting of the Hukala Ranch Company, held on the 21st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

H. P. Baldwin, Esq., President.
J. A. Thurston, Esq., Vice Pres't.
Geo. H. Robinson, Esq., Treasurer.
E. F. Bishop, Secretary.
W. G. Taylor, Auditor.
E. F. BISHOP, Secretary.
Dated Honolulu, November 22, 1901.

2336

Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 24 1/2c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2331

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London.

Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

ATTACKING KNOX.

Attorney General's Nomination Held Up by Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The nomination of Philander C. Knox to be Attorney General of the United States was today referred back to the Judiciary Committee by the Senate, an action unparalleled in the history of that body. Such nominations are usually confirmed at once, by unanimous consent, as a courtesy to the President, who is supposed to exercise his own judgment in the selection of his family. Many believe that President Roosevelt will take the action of the Senate as a personal affront. Others believe that Mr. Knox will resign immediately if confirmed.

The fight against Attorney General Knox is being waged by the Anti-Trust League. The latter declares that Knox has always been a trust lawyer, and cannot be trusted to prosecute criminal combines.

Land Law for Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Mason today introduced a bill providing a code of land laws for Hawaii.

WILL NOT PROSECUTE

Settling Custom Cases Out of Court.

The prosecution for offenses against the customs laws is discontinued in a written opinion given yesterday by United States District Attorney Dunne at the request of Collector Stackable. The matter will be referred for a final decision to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, as the question is one of considerable importance.

This is a case where K. Wakabayashi was alleged to have imported spirits in a package said to contain sake, and Collector Stackable wished to begin prosecution because of the alleged violation of law, whereupon the full amount of the cash bond was tendered in settlement. This was refused by the collector, but the United States attorney advises its acceptance and submission to Secretary Gage in the following opinion:

Honolulu, H. T., Dec. 17, 1901.
Hon. E. R. Stackable,
Collector of Customs,
Port of Honolulu, Hawaii:

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you for collection, in accordance with Art. 1572, C. R. 1890, of a certified copy of the bond of K. Wakabayashi, dated Nov. 27, 1901, for six months, in the penal sum of \$200, with the Pacific Surety Co. as surety, to cover delivery of unexamined packages. You state the facts of the case to be as follows: The above named principal imported certain merchandise per S. S. "China," of Nov. 9, 1901, a part of which was delivered in accordance with customs regulations. You state that "This office has reason to believe that one of the packages alleged to have contained sake contained spirits, and is an illegal importation under paragraph 250, Tariff Act of July 24, 1897. Accordingly, the importer was requested to return the package in question to this office, and his broker reported for him that the contents of the package had entered into consumption, and that it was impossible for him to comply with the conditions of said bond." In this communication, which is dated Dec. 12, 1901, you enclose a copy of Bond No. 522, and request that I commence proceedings to enforce the provisions of the bond.

In a subsequent communication, dated Dec. 14, 1901, you do me the honor to observe: "Referring to my letter of the 12th inst., I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your consideration, the letter of the Pacific Surety Company, by its attorney, W. J. Robinson, wherein they tender the full penal sum of the bond of K. Wakabayashi in order to avoid litigation, viz., \$200. I have to state that I fail to find any authority of law authorizing me to accept the amount of the penal sum of the bond in settlement of this matter, and will thank you for an opinion as to the proper course to pursue in the premises."

The communication of the Pacific Surety Company, by its attorney, Mr. Robinson, after referring in general terms to the matter under discussion, proceeds to say: "In order to avoid any litigation which might ensue as a result of placing the matter in the hands of the United States Attorney, we herewith voluntarily tender and pay over to you in cash the sum of \$200, being the full penal sum of the bond referred to."

The Pacific Surety Company, by its attorney, then proceeds to discuss the propriety of laying the entire matter before the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, for readjustment. This communication from the Surety Company is dated December 12, 1901.

I regret to say that the pending pressure of the Pearl Harbor Commission suits, and of other matters demanding attention, has prevented me from replying earlier, and now prevents me from discussing this subject matter as fully as I should wish. It seems to me, however, in view of the tender of the Surety Company, that the acceptance of this tender would be productive of results to the government equivalent to those which would flow from successful prosecution of the bond; that no higher satisfaction to the government could result from the proposed litigation than would result from the acceptance of this tender; and that, therefore, a resort to litigation would be vain and unnecessary. If some good purpose could be subserved by the proposed litigation, one could appreciate the propriety of its institution; but since the most complete success of such litigation could result in no higher advantage to the government than the collection of this bond, it would seem, in view of this voluntary tender, that "the institution of unnecessary legal proceedings" would be at variance with the spirit and intent which pervades the customs regulations. Revenue laws are to be fairly construed, so as to effectually accomplish the intention of Congress and secure the observance of the law; but even revenue laws imposing forfeiture for fraud, are not technically penal, so as to call for a harsh construction (C. R. 1890, Art. 142). Indeed, it is the avowed purpose of the regulations "to avoid the institution of unnecessary legal proceedings, and the expenses incidental thereto. In all cases of penalties sought by voluntary payment thereof" (Id., Art. 146). Collectors should "avoid involving the government in litigation upon slight cause" (Id., Art. 140); fines imposed by the customs laws may, in some cases, be collected without legal proceedings (Id., Art. 143); and the general spirit of the regulations touching the collection of bonds is quite in line with the main intent and purpose of the customs regulations, seeks to exempt defendants from unnecessary costs, and provides, in certain classes of cases, that a reasonable opportunity will be afforded obligors to discharge bonds without suit. (Id., Art. 1574.)

Bearing in mind these provisions of the customs regulations, and the intent of which they are the exponent, it may be asked what reason exists, in the nature of things, or of the relevant situation, to inhibit the obligor, upon condition broken, from complying with the terms of his obligation by the payment of "the full penal sum"? The collector, under the Secretary of the Treasury, stands for the beneficiary in the bond; why may not the obligation be discharged directly by payment to him, thus relieving the obligor from "the institution of unnecessary legal proceedings, and the expenses in-

THE NEW HALL BLOCK NOW BEING BUILT



The new Hall Building for E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., is rapidly arising on its historic site, southeast corner of Fort and King streets, this city. Only four months have elapsed since their then newly erected two-story structure was totally destroyed by fire, yet so promptly were steps taken to rebuild that the new three-story structure herewith depicted is already up to the third floor level in some portions.

The entire construction is of a substantial nature adapted to the business of the firm, and the planning is such as to afford abundance of light and ventilation in each story. A fine light basement extends under the entire building. The interior finish of the first story will be of quarter-sawn oak and the broad oaken staircase will be one of the noticeable features. Elevator service is provided from basement to top story.

The interior walls, ceilings, girders and columns will be incased with expanded metal lath and plastered, thus reducing the danger of a rapid spread of fire to a minimum. The exterior facades of the building are a free interpretation of the best Spanish Renaissance, with its broad architectural details.

The building is being erected by Fred Harrison, contractor, under the plans and supervision of O. G. Traphagen, the architect.

projecting and highly enriched cornice surmounting a series of pilasters, between each of which occur windows, with pediments and architraves of classic proportions. All of the windows on the fronts will be glazed with plate glass, and the wall surfaces and enrichments will be treated in cement stucco, executed in the manner in vogue in Bavaria, where examples of this class of work may be seen several hundred years old.

The building is being erected by Fred Harrison, contractor, under the plans and supervision of O. G. Traphagen, the architect.

WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT THE KONA STORMS OF HAWAII

"The study of meteorology in the Pacific Islands is a misty subject," said Curtis J. Lyons, government meteorologist, yesterday evening. "It is yet in its infancy, and much of the work is done by theorizing and relying on past experiences. The subject is better gauged in the States, where the telegraph is in operation, for the approach of a storm there can easily be heralded. Here we know little of the movements of storms across the Pacific until they are almost upon us."

"If the cable is laid and a station established in the Midway Islands, we will be in better shape than at present to give more exact knowledge of the approach of storms from or near that group, whereas the storms on the Atlantic ocean are perfectly known, the Pacific has been studied but little in this respect."

"The Kona storm about which people speak so much at this time of the year, is a native designation for a storm coming up from the southwest. Kona means simply the southwest part of the compass. It is an old Hawaiian term, the same as 'Kona' in the South Seas, and 'Raratonga' which virtually means 'down to the southwest.' Here it also means the southwest district of an island, Honolulu, for instance, being the Kona district of Oahu, or practically the southwest part of the island. The natives call a wind from the southwest a 'makani Kona.' The Kona storm is a revolving disturbance. The general movements of storms across the North Pacific is from west to east. The movement of the storms in the middle region of the Pacific are not well understood, as yet. To get at the real facts about the North Pacific storms they must be considered as divided into two classes as known at present. Of the summer storms, the typhoon class originates east of the Philippines, passes up through the China Sea and over to Japan, and thence on northward to the Aleutian Islands, meeting the American coast near the Sound."

"The winter storms come down from the central table lands of Asia and proceed eastward. One has been traced from the China Sea across the Pacific, the city. It is said to be the intention of the Judge to re-enter the practice of the law, though it is intimated that he will spend some time abroad before making any combination which is to lead to a lasting partnership."

The fact of the approaching change in the office of the first judgeship has been common knowledge among certain lawyers for several days past, having been talked of as a thing which was expected to come to pass for several months. One of those who knows of the intention of the Judge is T. McCants Stewart, to whom the decision of the occupant of the bench was communicated within the past ten days. Stewart said yesterday that the matter was not given to him as a secret in any way, but as a matter of decision just reached by the Judge. He said further that it was his recollection that the resignation, which is to be sent forward is to take effect upon the first of March next.

Already there is much gossip about the succession, the amount of work which was done in connection with the third judgeship standing the many candidates well in hand now. It is the common belief that with the presence of Edgar Cayless upon the scene, owing to the many friends he has among Western members of Congress, he has a great chance for one of the two places, which will be made available by the resignation of the first Judge. Many attorneys are of opinion that there will be more done during the stay of Sam Parker and George A. Davis in Washington than merely to look out for the interests of the Kohala water proposition.

Among the candidates whose names are freely talked of in this connection the chances of W. J. Robinson, United States Court Commissioner, are liked by a great number of the attorneys who are discussing the matter. There has been a great mass of endorsement

over the American continent to the Great Lakes. There is also the revolving storm which revolves in a direction contrary to the movement of the hands of a watch. On the southeast side of a storm you will have a southwesterly wind, and on the southwesterly side you will have a northwesterly wind, and so on.

"On the mainland, observers know and are informed by telegraph of the presence of a storm, its location and direction, and just how far off the center of the storm is. But we are all in the dark about that here. We have to theorize, and judge of the future from past experience, according to the time of the year."

"Here we are apt to get the extreme southern edges of this storm disturbance with a westerly wind for a few days, and then it goes off to other parts. During this time the trades would be suspended, after which they would return with a north wind."

"The storm last February was first a southeast wind, but which the natives do not call a Kona; they call it Kiu. This storm evidently came from the southwest, and then as it moved to the north we had a southwest wind developing into a regular Kona."

"The Kona wind in Honolulu is not violent, because it is deadened by the high mountains directly behind the city. Across the Maui isthmus, however, and the north part of Hawaii, the Kona sweeps with terrific force. It is violent when it sweeps between two mountains. It blows harder on the Koolau coast of Oahu than on this side, which is due probably to the wind sucking downward after passing over Honolulu and the Paoli beyond. We cannot tell much about the strength of the clouds, except by the movement of the clouds. In years past it frequently blew down houses. A real Kona would mean a perfect gale. These storms are usually accompanied by rain. They have sometimes lasted a week, and even two weeks a steady blow. The weather has been too dry lately to cause a Kona, and what we felt lately was probably just the ragged edge of a revolving storm."

sent to the Capital for Robinson, and his friends appear to be confident that with a vacancy, and a new place to fill, there will be no question but the commissioner will be one of the men chosen. Mr. Thompson is another candidate whose chances are thought to be fair, as it is reported that strong endorsements from the bench have gone in in his favor. Before leaving for the States Thompson said he was not in the fight, as he wanted to devote his attention to the practice of the law, and a partnership was said to have been formed between him and Thos. Fitch for that purpose.

There are many persons who are of opinion that the Judge of the First Circuit, when he retires, will become a member of this partnership. Incidentally it is recalled that Judge Humphreys stated, in an interview some months ago, that if he resigned it would be in favor of Alfred Carter.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, contracted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need of seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary R. Melendy, M.D., Ph.D., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The police are again looking for A. Shaw, a young artist, who mysteriously disappeared in 1899. He was last seen on the day of the opening of the Wai'alua Hotel, when he went down the line in the interests of a local publication.

CUTICURA

REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: L. J. S. LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,
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Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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WRITE US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICES

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1901

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

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Also a lot of Juvenile Wheels suitable for Christmas presents.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

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Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 20
PERU	DEC. 26	PEKING	DEC. 27
COPTIC	JAN. 4	GAILIC	JAN. 11
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 11
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 18	CHINA	JAN. 20
GAILIC	JAN. 28	NIPON MARU	JAN. 31
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 6	PERU	FEB. 15
CHINA	FEB. 14	COPTIC	FEB. 25
DORIC	FEB. 22	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 4	PEKING	MARCH 12

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

FIRE VISITS THE COYNE COMPANY

Fire broke out yesterday shortly before 1 o'clock in the basement of the store occupied by the Coyne Furniture Company, Progress Block, corner of Fort and Beretania streets. The fire originated in a pile of mattresses and floss stored underneath the stairway leading to the cellar from the main display room, and may have been started by a cigarette or from the electricity which operates the floss machine. The damage by fire was not heavy, as the Fire Department, which is located on the opposite corner, was hand almost as soon as the smoke issued from the basement windows. The damage by water, however, is great, and most of the stock in the cellar will be a loss. The floss machine was badly damaged.

When the fire was discovered smoke was issuing in volumes from the cellar through the grating ventilators opening through the street. The flames shot out through the grating on the Beretania street side, blistering the woodwork of the window frame above and causing the big plate glass window to crack in several places. A line of hose was run through the front entrance and down the stairway, and the fire was soon placed under control. The cellar was flooded, and everything standing on the floor was soon soaked. The play of the water around the basement also caught most everything else in the room. The smoke was heavy, owing to the fire being almost entirely confined to the mattresses and excelsior packing.

It is believed that some one in walking past the store on the Beretania street side, flipped a lighted cigarette or cigar upon the grating, which fell into the cellar below, and directly into the excelsior. William White of the firm was in the cellar a few minutes before the fire started, and he saw nothing at the time to indicate trouble. A pump was put to work soon after the fire was extinguished, to drain the water.

The firm carried insurance on its stock for \$5,000, distributed equally in the German Alliance Company of New York and the Svea Company of Goldenberg, Sweden.

WANTS TO QUIT IN THE SPRING

Judge A. S. Humphreys, First Judge of the First Circuit Court, will send his resignation to the Attorney-General of the United States in the mail which goes to the coast on Friday. This decision is said to have been reached recently and has been made known to many of his friends in political life in

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, December 17.
Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, from San Francisco.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona, Kau and Maui ports.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Hawaii ports.
S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from the Colonies.

Wednesday, December 18.
S. S. Nippon Maru, Green, from San Francisco; 4:30 a. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports; 6 a. m.

Thursday, December 19.
S. S. America Maru, Going, from the Orient.
Am. schr. Muriel, Wikander, thirty-two days from Gray's Harbor.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, December 17.
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; 12 m.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Kilauea and Anahola; 5 p. m.
Schr. Concord, for Paauilo; about 5 p. m.
Schr. Kailekouli, for Paauilo; 10 p. m.

Wednesday, December 18.
Str. Maui, P. Bennett, for Mahukona, Paauilo, Oahu, Kilauea, Lualaba and Paauilo; 5 p. m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Makawell and Koloa; 5 p. m.
S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Victoria and Vancouver; 2:30 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai and Maui ports; 5 p. m.
S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, for the Orient; 5 p. m.
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Hanalei and Ahukini; 5 p. m.
Schr. Alice Kimball, for Kahului.
Thursday, December 19.
Am. sp. Roanoke, Amesbury, for San Francisco.
Am. bkt. Jos. L. Evison, Ramsellus, for the Sound.
Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports.
Schr. Twilight, for Kauai.
Schr. Malolo, for Kauai.
Str. Iwanihi, Greene, for Lahaina, Kuanapala, Kukuhihale and Honokaa; 5 p. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.

MOLOKAI GETS PAIAI SUPPLY

Superintendent Reynolds, who returned from Molokai yesterday on the Lihue, reports a big storm which did considerable damage at the settlement. He reports that the wind had been blowing at a terrific rate for five days prior to his departure, and as he was leaving, the worst storm of the year was in progress. The people have been compelled to remain in shelter continuously, and the wind carried away considerable portions of the roofs on dwelling houses there. Carpenters have since been working to mend the damage. There was but little rain accompanying the wind, the storm manifesting itself entirely in a violent gale. So heavy was the wind that steamers were unable to land at Kalaupapa, and were compelled to make for Kalawao on the opposite side of the settlement.

Superintendent Reynolds reported also that the Waialeale arrived Sunday with a supply of paiai, some of it damaged, but the greater part in good condition. The vessel was dispatched immediately for another supply. The 600-paiai arrived over a week late, and the captain of the vessel, a German, failed to give any satisfactory explanation of the delay. The matter will be investigated later.

Filipino Cannibals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Cannibalism has appeared in the varied list of crimes charged against Filipinos by American military courts. According to the record of a court martial convened in the department of Visayas, P. I., which has been received at the War Department, Raymond Fonté, a native, found his working companion, Liberato Benito, sleeping in his (Fonté's) boat. Fonté became enraged, killed the slumbering man with a blow of an oar, cut off his nose and ears, and according to his own confession, cooked and ate part of the body. He was sentenced to be hanged at Capiz, Panay, on the 13th instant.

THE SERVANT QUESTION.

Do your servants rule you or do you rule your servants? The first lesson of your servants. Does it do what you want, or do you have to coax and humiliate it to get any service out of it? The heart is another servant, the stomach another, the kidneys are two more. Do they do your will and your work, or do you have to do their will and work for them? When a man or woman says "I can't exert myself on account of my heart," "I'd like to eat that but my stomach won't allow me," "I've got to be careful what I drink because my kidneys do not work as they ought," then the servants have the upper hand. God's service is a quiet service. The best servants make no fuss, but serve so quietly you don't realize you are being waited on. The organs of the body should serve like that, quietly: liver, kidneys, heart, lungs, all doing their work so easily there seems no work to do. How is it with your servants? Have you to be careful what you eat, drink or do? Then your servants are ruling you. Master them, or in the end they will master you. Try the great vegetable remedy, Sagwa. If your stomach does not serve you, if your kidneys are sluggish, if your liver is slow and lazy, if your heart is irregular in its action, Sagwa stops the friction, and so makes the service lighter. Sagwa strengthens the servants and at the same time makes their work easier by removing obstructions from the system. A course of Sagwa will give refreshing sleep, a good appetite, a healthy body and a happy mind. That is the natural condition of every man, and Sagwa restores that condition by removing the refuse that clogs the body and prevents the proper action of its servants.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kikapoo Medicine.
Frederick J. V. Skiff has been appointed to take charge of exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition.
Connor O'Kelly, M. P., chairman of the Mayo County (Ireland) Council, and other officials, are to be presented by the English government for adding meetings in defiance of the orders of the police.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Max O'Reil, the writer, is seriously ill.
Jockey Lester Reiff will wed a California girl.
The estate of George M. Pullman Jr. is insolvent.
Count Tolstol has recovered from his recent illness.

Former Judge G. A. Madill, of St. Louis, is dead.
The Johannesburg stock exchange will reopen soon.
Miss Stone may soon be released by Bulgarian brigands.

Labor is making threatening demonstrations at Buda-Pest.
The report of trouble between Roosevelt and Gage is denied.
A Barnstable, Mass., nurse is accused of murdering three patients.

Yukon gold is said to be rich in platinum, which is now wasted.
Chinese highlanders are still murdering each other in San Francisco.
An army and navy board declares the Gathmann gun to be worthless.

The report on Philippine commerce shows gains in trade with England.
It is rumored that Ambassador Choate may succeed Hay in the cabinet.
Maurice Grau, now in New York, reports a successful San Francisco season.

A bitter fight has been begun on the German tariff bill by Russia and Austria.
Colonel Meade, of Brooklyn, has been acquitted of the charge of drunkenness.

Thomas F. Lawson is reported to have lost \$11,000,000 in the copper dump.
California is to be assigned one of the big army camps of the United States.

Marconi expects to send wireless messages to ships four hundred miles at sea.
The Board of Health meeting to have held yesterday was postponed to Friday.

Bishop Montgomery, of Los Angeles is to be the first American bishop of Manila.
Capt. David B. O'Keefe, the "White King of Jap," died in the Caroline Islands.

The jury in the Caraban pension fraud case has brought in a verdict of not guilty.
Rt. Rev. T. F. Gambon, chancellor of the Diocese of Louisville, is dead of heart failure.

The London Review advocates an Anglo-German alliance to check American progress.
Wheat advanced six cents, and sold at the highest point for a year in the Chicago market.

Admiral Dewey denies a report that he has been found guilty by the court of inquiry.
An effort is being made by the American Packing Company to corner the raisin market.

On December 11 the Senate was in executive session over the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.
Investigation of the election laws of Massachusetts and Louisiana is proposed in Congress.

The President has reappointed the United States judges of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.
Representative Taylor, of Ohio, introduced a bill for an annual pension of \$5,000 for Mrs. McKinley.

Armenian refugees who go to Russia are encouraged to remain, but must become Russian subjects.
Three army officers connected with the Manila hemp frauds were convicted and sentenced to prison.

King Edward will wear a cloth of gold jacket and a crown studded with 2,000 jewels at his coronation.
An attempt to wreck a west bound Erie train near Lima, Ohio, failed. Only the engine was derailed.

A wreck derailed the east-bound passenger train of the Oregon line at Portland, killing the engineer.
The main university building at Worcester, O., burned on December 11. Loss, \$250,000; insurance, \$30,000.

An attempt to ruin the first production in New York of "Francesca di Rimini" led to a riot in the audience.
Western Congressmen cannot agree on an aid land policy, and Roosevelt's recommendations are likely to fail.

Miss Elena Grace, daughter of ex-mayor of New York, will wed the Earl of Donoughmore on December 21.
J. B. Hagman, owner of the Anaconda copper mine, has purchased the famous Cerro de Pasco mines in Peru.

The Pennsylvania Railroad may choose to build a tunnel under the Hudson, in preference to a bridge over it.
The royal couples of Hesse and Romania are having marital troubles almost equalling those of Queen Wilhelmina.

In a boarding-house quarrel, Francis Ivaugh, a New York editorial writer, was shot and killed by Alexander Horv.
The premier of Hungary has refused the parliamentary demand to stop the shipment of horses to Kitchener's army.

Cranps are to build a cruiser for Turkey.
The Queen's Hotel at Southsea was destroyed by fire.

Serious labor riots have been in progress at Lyons, France.
The American trade in the Orient fell off heavily during the Boxer crisis.

The prospects seem good for early ratification of the Canal agreement.
The Duchess of Marlborough will visit her father in New York this winter.

Signor Emayor des Planches is the new Italian ambassador to the United States.
The Korean Cabinet was overthrown while Major General Pok was visiting in Japan.

Vladimir Iorgoraz, an explorer, has been compelled to leave St. Petersburg by the police.
Bourke Cockran, in a speech delivered in Chicago, scored British methods of warfare in South Africa.

Rev. Campbell Brown, of West Virginia, has declined his election as Episcopal bishop of West Virginia.
Thirty-nine prisoners at Birmingham, Ala., dug their way out of prison by cutting through a 16-inch brick wall.

Major Van Tets, who was wounded in a duel with Prince Henry, Queen Wilhelmina's consort, is said to be alive.
Professor Moore, weather bureau chief, says progress in his department has been made with wireless telegraph.

Senator Cockrell has introduced a bill for the construction of a million dollar bridge over the Missouri river at St. Joseph.
Mrs. Anne Wentworth, of Lowell, has made available for Dartmouth College an endowment of a half million dollars.

Representative Gardner, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for the purchase of the Danish Islands.
The battleship Iowa has been ordered to proceed from Panama to Talca-

huano, where the ship will be docked and overhauled.
The American Federation of Labor appointed a committee, of which Gompers is head, to consider all questions of trade economy.

City Treasurer Gerst has been removed from office at Buffalo on account of a deficit which he incurred in office but made up.
The American naval attaché at London reports a successful device for maneuvering a torpedo-boat by the use of the Marconi system.

Secretary Root will be asked to postpone the Cuban elections, friends of Palma being charged with securing control of the election boards.
The discussion of the Philippine tariff by the ways and means committee indicates that Congress will follow the lines of the Porto Rican law.

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Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

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Carnegie will donate \$10,000,000 for university extension, and President Roosevelt will name a national committee to administer the fund.

Railway competition between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek has decided the round-trip fare to 25 cents. The fare one way used to be \$2.50.

The State Department has been asked to aid in securing the release of Miss Eastwick, under arrest at London for forgery, on the ground of insanity.

A woman is thought to be the cause of a mysterious and nearly fatal assault upon Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, a fashionable dressmaker of Washington.

The submarine torpedo boat Fulton sank at her dock at New Suffolk, L. I. Water had entered through the forward hatch. She was brought up intact.

Secretary Hay refused to testify regarding the Danish island negotiations in a libel suit against a New York newspaper, and contempt proceedings are threatened.

In his suit against Heiler Dowle to force a reorganization of the Zion lace industries, Samuel Stevenson, Dowle's brother-in-law, says the healer swindled him out of \$185,000.

It is reported that when Parliament meets, the government will propose an abandonment of the Boer concentration camps, and suggest that the people be distributed in the settled districts.

Serious breaks have occurred in the big cylinder flanges on both sides of the engines of the battleship Illinois. They are full of cracks which experts say are a serious defect. The Illinois will be taken to the Newport News yards for extensive repairs.

A resolution by the Ballyneal Branch Labor Association respectfully asks its presidents, Maude Gonne and Major MacBride to petition the American people, for Almighty God's sake, to stop the sale of Irish linen made from extermination by the greedy, selfish, purse-proud farmers and the United Irish League.

San Francisco wants a direct line to the Philippines.
The Marquis of Queensberry is in financial straits.

Representative Kahn has introduced a drastic exclusion law.
Chile has purchased three torpedo destroyers and a cruiser.

Lieut. Col. William V. Richards, Seventh United States Infantry, is dead.
Federal office in New York returned to work from all active partisanship.

Another alleged tetanus cure has been discovered in Pittsburgh.
The Treasury Department has ruled that no foreign ships may be used in the Philippine trade.

The Chicago Historical Society has purchased the diary and correspondence of President Polk.
The Alexandria mines at Nanaimo, B. C., have been shut down, owing to a disagreement over labor unions.

The Federation of Labor has refused to adopt a resolution denouncing the use of machines in making cigars.
A mammoth natural cave has been discovered fifty miles from Butte, Montana, filled with relics of a prehistoric race.

Senator Hoar favors the banishment of anarchists and anarchist teachers to some island, internationally agreed upon.
Miss Stone is reported located in Bulgarian territory once more, and agents have gone to negotiate for her surrender.

The steel plate makers of the United States, failing to form a trust, have formed a pool to control prices and production.
The converted cruiser Mayflower, formerly the yacht of the late Ogden Goebel, will be fitted up as the President's pleasure craft.

R. D. Coffman, of Brookside, shot and killed Rev. J. W. Bradford, a Methodist minister, for passing complimentary remarks about him.
J. K. Barr, formerly a prominent merchant of Denver, was convicted of stealing \$7,000 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Mary Bates of that city.

Mrs. Bertha Harriet Pundy, who went into the Klondike three years ago, has come out with a million and a half, and will settle in San Francisco.
The three largest blue diamonds known, estimated to be worth more than a half million dollars, are to be made into Christmas presents to New York women.

Instructions have been given in every school in Manila to celebrate annually the birthday of Jose Rizal, the Filipino patriot, who was executed by the Spanish.

An Indian, Durgle Toohe, and his son, Annie, Texas, are in jail at Grass Valley, Cal., charged with being implicated in the murder of J. W. Griffiths, a pioneer.

A treaty has been signed at Managua, by which Nicaragua leases a strip of land six miles wide, which includes the route of the canal, to the United States, perpetually.

Francis S. Mayor, accused of forging signatures on debenture bonds in Japan, was arrested in Minneapolis, while en route to England. He will fight extradition proceedings.

Raymond G. Raypen will retire December 28, after forty years' service in the army and navy, with the grade of admiral, and will be succeeded by Dr. Rixey, the late President's physician.

A. W. Fraze, a Salvation Army officer of Seattle, who had charge of the army moneys, has disappeared with Beatrice Johnson, a vendor of the War Cry, leaving a wife and child, and taking several hundred dollars in cash.

Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the safe of the First National Bank at Felicity, Ohio. A gang of burglars, on the same night, blew up a bank safe at Shreve, Ohio, and two were captured.

David Fagin, the colored deserter from the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, who has been leading Filipino insurgents, has been killed by native scouts, and his head brought into the American ranks.

Bryan endorsed an insurance application in answering the question as to fevers, as follows: "Yes, had two severe attacks of Presidential fever, followed by severe chills, but I have fully recovered from both."

A Washington dispatch, referring to the McKinley memorial fund, says: "Ryerson Ritchie, the secretary, reported that the work of organization has so far advanced that within ten days the whole country will be covered by the State and local committees. From Hawaii, Governor Sanford B. Dole, who has accepted an honorary membership on the board of trustees, writes that he expects a most satisfactory contribution, as the people of Hawaii thought a great deal of President McKinley."

FIRE AND POLICE ALARM SYSTEMS

The work of putting in wires for the police and fire telegraph systems will be inaugurated this morning. The first section of the job is to be the placing of the cable which is to connect the Oahu prison with the general line of wires.

The cable is to be run from the electric light pole outside the prison to the building, and thence to the point at which the alarm boxes are to be placed. This is done so that there may be extra insulation upon the wires at the point at which they enter the building, as a preventive of fire. There will be no further delay in pushing the work of getting the connections in shape. The central fire station and the executive buildings will be called very soon, and then the wiring will be well under way.

The placing of the iron arms which are to carry the wires will be commenced at once, and as this work is the last task preliminary to the wiring of the city, the system should be in working order within sixty days. The outside work will be in place before the end of January, and the placing of the switchboards in the police and fire stations will then proceed.

CHICKEN THIEVES SLASH A JAP

On Monday night of this week an attempt was made to rob the chicken coops at Kalaupapa, on the beach beyond Diamond Head lighthouse. As a result, the Japanese caretaker of C. W. Booth's residence is in bandages.

The thieves were three in number, two Chinese and one Hawaiian, and their first attempt to annex the feathered stores was from the coops in Cecil Brown's yard. Their efforts to steal the fowls aroused the Japanese in charge of the place, who frightened them off. They were evidently undaunted by their first failure, and passed on to Mr. Booth's premises, which are close to the shore. They were just inside the coop when the Japanese caretaker heard them and rushed to the rescue of the fowls. He was beset by the three men, one of whom carried a knife, and received a severe slash across his right arm, which put him hors de combat. The thieves dropped their lantern inside the coop, where it was found the next morning.

Korea to Come via Suez.

General Manager R. P. Schwerin of the Pacific Mail Company is expected to return early next week from the East, bringing information concerning the Korea, the new steamship of the Mail Company's line, which is to ply between this port and Hongkong. It is reported that the big steamer cannot reach here before next April. Instead of coming around from Newport News by way of the Straits of Magellan, as expected by the general public, the Korea is to take on as many passengers as may be available and make the trip to this port by way of the Mediterranean and China and Japan. Captain Seabury, who will command the Korea, will not leave here until after the arrival of General Manager Schwerin.—Chronicle, Dec. 7.

THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM

And the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers' columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

NOTIONS A Price which will be A-tractive to every W. man

Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.

Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.

American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.

Women's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.

Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silvermounting, 25 cents each.

Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.

Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.

Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.

Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.

English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.

Stray Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.

Darning Cotton, Cont's' fast black, 5 cents a ball.

Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.

Curling Irons, 15 cents each.

Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.

Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.

"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

WHITNEY & MARSH, Limited.
Mail Order Dept. Box 171, Honolulu, Oahu.

Honest Wear for the Money

Is what every Shoe Buyer Wants and Expects.

That is What We Always Give You.

Every Shoe in our Store is selected with a view to obtain the Very Best.

So it Makes no Difference

What priced shoe you buy from us —you can depend on having your

MONEY'S WORTH.

Pleasing Styles, Pleasing Wear at Pleasing Prices

is What Pleases Our Trade.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

We Catch the Steamer.

An important fact in the saving of time is that of placing goods on the return steamer for the islands.
Smiths' Cash Store, at 25-27 Market street, San Francisco, claim to accomplish this desirable end for the benefit of their customers, and allow nothing to prevent.
Price lists for the asking.

Money to be Saved by Ordering

Greatest guarantee of quality and freshness of supplies forwarded. Careful packing to insure safe arrival.

SMITHS' CASH STORE, Nos. 25-27 Market St. San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

American Line to Philippines.

The committee on direct communication with Manila of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday afternoon, says the Chronicle of Dec. 17th, to consider ways and means for encouraging a direct American line of steamers to the Philippines. By the recent Philippine decision of the Supreme Court shipments may not be made to the islands in foreign bottoms, as it would be in violation of the statute providing that coastwise trade must be carried on in vessels of United States register under penalty of forfeiture of the shipment. The Togo Kisen Kaisha and Occidental and Oriental steamship lines are thus debarred from handling Philippine shipments, even though transferred to them from American ships at Asiatic ports.

A shipment of twenty cases of hats reached here from Manila on the steamship Nippon Maru a few days ago that had been taken from Manila to Hongkong in a British vessel and transferred to the Japanese line there. It was seized by Collector Stratton under the coastwise regulation and his action communicated to the Treasury Department. Yesterday he received the following telegram from Acting Secretary Taylor: "Forfeiture or penalty if incurred by reason of the shipment mentioned in your telegram of the 4th inst. on foreign vessels to Hongkong and then on the Japan steamer Nippon Maru to you paid, hereby remitted. Shipment was made in force recent decision of the Supreme Court in so-called Philippine cases."

TO GET RID OF A TROUBLESOME CORN.

First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.